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THE JERUSALEM POST

TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1956

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VOL. XXXII, No. 8574

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MARGINAL COLUMN

By LEA EDEN DOR

THERE has been talk of canals in Israel from quite early on. The Prophet Ezekiel, for instance, foresaw that :

Those waters issue out toward the East country, and go down into the desert, and go unto the sea: which being brought forth into the sea the water shall be healed.... and there shall be a very great multitude of fish, because these waters shall come thither: for they shall be healed...

Even a prophet could only carry out this project with the help of a canal, and quite a number of proposals have since been made along similar lines. Herzl envisaged something of the sort in his book, without being very specific, and around 1930 a Swedish engineer took up the prophet's scheme and suggested a tunnel to cut right through under the Jerusalem mountains, and feed a power station at the Dead Sea. All very nice, but there are cheaper ways of making electricity.

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THE earliest of the more practically-minded was an Israel engineer, Dr. Werber, who prepared a scheme to connect the Kishon with the Jordan and, at a later stage, to provide a canal right down to Akaba. The main idea has usually been to supply irrigation water. All these plans crystallised in the ambitious Lowdermilk Plan which was first published by its author, the distinguished erosion expert, during the war years. His plan originally provided for two canals, both utilizing Jordan water, one to take it into central Palestine, and one to the South, and the present pipelines to the Negev, one in operation and one under construction, are the more modest but more easily carried out successors to his scheme.

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THE diversion of the Jordan at Mishmar Hayarden, which has been held up through Syrian threats to the United Nations, is also part of the scheme, which has been rendered a good deal less attractive to engineers by the fact that the Beit Natufa basin, the great valley ringed with hills in lower Galilee that was to become a natural reservoir, leaks like a big sieve after all and cannot be used to store water. When the Jordan diversion has been carried out, water will have to be carried through the valley in pipes and no reserves can be laid in for the summer months, as had been hoped. That means that the Kinneret remains the only useful reservoir, and spare water from the Negev will have to be drawn from there—no longer a major problem, for the Jordan-Negev canal will pass close by.

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ABOUT half of the canal schemes have also envisaged their use for shipping, as an alternative to the Suez Canal. That is a lot less promising than the use of Jordan waters to grow crops at Lachish. For a waterway meant merely as a communications canal, say from Ashkelon to Eilat, the route cannot avoid the Negev mountain range, an the lowest available pass lies at 300 metres above sea level. This would involve, it is estimated, 24 locks up on the one side, and another 24 down again on the other, and apart from all other considerations would add about 150 hours travelling time to the passage. The cost of building this monstrosity is somewhere in the neighbourhood of £1,000m. The cost of electric power needed to raise one ship through the 300 metres would come to rather more than the present tolls for a similar ship through Suez. Costly and elaborate lock gates could also be crippled by a single well-placed aerial bomb.

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THE layman is a good deal attracted by another and rather fanciful scheme for creating a kind of navigable Grand Canon across the Negev range with the aid of atomic bombs or power. The engineers unfortunately tell us that Negev rock would not do us the favour of standing up like the Canon walls and that the new big ditch would have to be about a kilometre and a half wide.

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THERE remains the Dead Sea-Jordan River-Yarkon scheme. This would not be impossible, though it would take a while to build, and the Dead Sea is not navigable in all weathers owing to the great weight and power of its high-gravity waves, and the fact that ships ride much higher in its water.

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BUT part of this canal, as of any major water scheme for Israel, would now have to go through Jordan territory, and as things are that is no great improvement on Egyptian territory. Possibly this is why the Israel government is already scouting round for a partner to help carry the Beersheba railway right down to Eilat, and is itself considering the building of a large new oil pipe line from Eilat to the Mediterranean, a project with all the advantages — it is cheap, can be carried out quickly, and is secure from aerial attack, at least by comparison with any of the canal projects.

Jerusalem, August 7.

Two-Hour Bus Strike is Set For Tomorrow

Jerusalem Post Reporter

PARDESS HANNA, Monday. — A two-hour bus strike will be held throughout the country from 9 a.m. on Wednesday, it was decided at an emergency meeting of the managements of the bus co-operatives here today. The meeting was called following the statement made by the Minister of Transport earlier today that he had postponed for a further week his decision on the requests made by the bus companies for increased fares.

The co-operatives sent a telegram to the Minister, Mr. Moshe Carmel, from the meeting, placing at his door responsibility for any inconvenience which might result from the warning strike. It was said at the meeting that the Minister had made his statement today without consulting the co-operatives and that the delay was not in accordance with the Minister's promise to provide an answer by tomorrow. The bus representatives also complained that the delay is typical of the way in which the whole question has been postponed since February this year.

Ministry Gave Notice

In Jerusalem, the Ministry of Transport announced that Judge N. Bar-Zakay, the Chairman of the Public Committee, had two days ago requested a seven-day extension of the August 7 time-limit set for his committee. This extension was necessary since the committee's accountants had not yet finished their work.

Mr. Carmel, in granting the extension, informed the chairman that the committee should finish its work in the shortest possible time. He set August 14 as the new deadline.

This announcement was sent to the co-operatives. It is highly surprising that they claim not to have received it and were now declaring a warning strike, the Ministry spokesman said yesterday.

1,800 REPATRIATES ARRIVE IN ODESSA

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — More than 1,000 Soviet repatriates from Argentina arrived at the Black Sea port of Odessa yesterday, Moscow Radio reported.

The Argentine liner Balta left Buenos Aires on July 11, with the Russian exiles who had accepted Soviet invitations to return home. All fares were paid by the Soviet authorities.

Jordan Actions Pose Threat—U.N. Chief

NEW YORK, Monday (Reuter). — The U.N. Secretary-General, Mr. Dag Hammarskjold, reported to the Security Council today on incidents on the Israel-Jordan border on July 24 and 25 in which three U.N. observers were wounded.

The Secretary-General said in the report that the incidents of July 24 and 25 "represent a greater threat to the policy of cease-fire than had so far arisen."

He added that he had considered it appropriate to put before the Council a factual report on the incidents by Major-General E.L.M. Burns, Chief of Staff of the U.N. Truce Supervision Organization. He said he presented General Burns' report with the "firm hope" that the incidents would "in retrospect stand out as isolated exceptions from the policy pursued."

The occurrences of July 24 and 25, Mr. Hammarskjold said, involved "clear elements of violation" of the cease-fire assurances he obtained earlier.

Various other incidents in the past few months along the Armistice Demarcation Lines had been in violation of obligations which followed from those assurances, he said. They had been taken up with the governments concerned in order to forestall repetitions and render more efficient measures for the protection of the cease-fire.

In his report Mr. Hammarskjold does not ask the Security Council to undertake any action.

Japan Upholds Claim to Islands

MOSCOW, Monday (UP). — Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu of Japan, in a 12-page statement to Foreign Minister Dmitri Shepilov of the Soviet Union, today rebutted the latter's previous argument that Japanese territorial claims against Russia had been settled by international agreements and declarations.

The Soviet-Japanese talks on the question of reaching a peace treaty continued at the Foreign Ministry with both sides outlining their positions on the territorial question. Japan is claiming the return of islands occupied by the Soviet Union after World War II. It was announced that the next meeting will take place on Wednesday.

Mr. Shigemitsu said that the Japanese are convinced "even more firmly" now that the islands of Kunashiri and Itorufu (south of the Kurile group) are still Japanese territory and should be recognised as such after conclusion of a peace treaty.

He denied the Soviet contention that Japan had treacherously embarked on the Russo-Japanese war of 1905, and pointed out that Russia in her treaties with Japan during the past century had never questioned Japanese sovereignty over the two islands.

Peking Invites 5 U.S. Newsmen for Visit

HONGKONG, Monday (UP). — China, in an unprecedented move, today invited several American newsmen to visit the mainland. Cabled notifications were received by five correspondents in Hongkong and Tokyo.

The invitation stated that the correspondents should enter China between August 20 and 30. The newsmen include James Robinson of the N.B.C., John Roderick of the Associated Press, Robert P. Martin of the "U.S. News and World Report," Gordon Walker of the "Christian Science Monitor," and Dan Kurzman of McGraw-Hill Publications.

In Washington, the State Department said that it would refuse to permit the correspondents to visit China even if any should ask to do so.

Fedayeen Gets Death Sentence

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Sentence of death was imposed by a military court dealing with infiltrators today on a 20-year-old Arab from the Gaza Strip, who was wounded and captured after being involved in a running fight with an Israel Army patrol four months ago.

At the opening of the trial yesterday the accused, Abdul Rasek Mustapha Abu Sarafad, pleaded guilty to five charges, including firing on Israel troops within the borders of this country, which he had entered illegally, and throwing a hand-grenade at them. When captured, he had also been in possession of four sticks of dynamite.

The unanimous sentence of the three-judge panel is subject to confirmation by the Chief of Staff before being carried out. Still under consideration by Rav-Aluf Dayan is the death sentence imposed on another marauder a month ago. None of the armed infiltrators caught in Israel so far has been executed.

Controls Emotion

The prisoner stood in silence while the sentence was translated to him, his face betraying no emotion when he heard that he had been condemned to die. Afterwards, he received permission to make a statement, and said that he was sorry for what he had done. Only then did he bow his head and almost whisper "I am so young. I have seen nothing of life." He wept a little and was allowed to sit down while some formalities were dealt with by the Court. By the time he was led from the room, he had partly regained his composure. He said he was unable, however, to smoke a cigarette offered to him.

The Court; and later, Mr. Eliezer Wellowsky, his advocate, explained to Sarafad that the sentence was subject to confirmation by the Chief of Staff, and his spirits visibly rose. He asked the interpreter to thank the Defence Counsel and, as a parting salutation said, "God bless you and your family."

In passing sentence, the President of the tribunal said that the Court could not accept the Defence Counsel's request for leniency because the prisoner "came here with the express intention of endangering the security of the State." He had been a member of a *fedayeen* gang at a time when an attempt was being made by a wave of these marauders to terrorize the population, and it must be made clear to those responsible that their actions would not be tolerated. The organization to which the terror gangs belonged still existed, the Court President declared, and had not ceased their activities recently, as had been suggested by the defence.

The young marauder may well express his regret at the part he had played in the action against the Israel patrol, but it was too late to be sorry, the Court said. Even though not sufficient evidence had been provided to prove that the prisoner had in fact wounded the Israeli who was hit in the leg during the action, this did not decrease the seriousness of his crimes.

Born Near Beersheba

Sarafad was born near Beersheba and fled to the Gaza Strip with his parents during the War of Independence. He had worked there for his father, a greengrocer, and about six months ago had been called to the police station in Gaza where he had been asked if he was willing to volunteer for service as a *fedayeen*. After agreeing, he had undergone a short period of training and had then been assigned to a seven-man gang with instructions to disrupt and fire on traffic on the roads of Israel.

The infiltrators had crossed the border during the night of April 9 this year, and apparently had spent the night under cover. At 8 a.m., they had encountered the Israel patrol and five of the *fedayeen* band had run away, the other two opening fire on the Israelis. In the action, one of the infiltrators had been killed and the prisoner wounded in the throat and leg before being captured.

Should the Chief of Staff approve the sentence passed by the military court today, the prisoner may appeal for clemency to the President of the State.

SOVIET TRADE GROUP IN INDONESIA

JAKARTA, Monday (Reuter). — A Soviet trade mission has arrived in Indonesia to discuss a Soviet offer of credits and a proposal for a trade agreement between the two countries. The talks will formally open on Thursday.

Syria Alerts Her Army On Israel Border

The Syrian Chief of Staff, Maj.-Gen. Tewfik Nisam e-Din, announced in Damascus yesterday that the Syrian forces have been alerted along the border with Israel, according to *NHABS*.

He said that the Syrian people have considered themselves "in a state of mobilization" over the Suez Canal crisis.

Meanwhile, the Mufti of Syria announced yesterday that a holy Arab war would be justified against the West if it attacked Egypt over the Suez issue.

The Syrian Cabinet yesterday held a three-hour meeting, during which the Suez crisis was mainly discussed. Premier Sabri Assali said later that the meeting of the Arab League's Political Committee scheduled today to discuss the Suez problem, has been postponed to next week at the request of several member states.

In Baghdad, Premier Nuri e-Said yesterday held a series of meetings with the diplomatic representatives of the Baghdad Pact powers—Britain, Persia, Turkey and Pakistan — as well as with the U.S. Ambassador, over the Suez Canal issue.

Iraq's declaration on Sunday backing the Egyptian policy over the Canal was widely approved in all political quarters in Baghdad.

Mine Which Wounded U.N. Officers Was 'Old'

The United Nations Truce Supervision Organization yesterday informed the Foreign Ministry that the mine on Mount Scopus, set off accidentally by two U.N. Observers on July 24, was an old one.

The information came two weeks after the incident, in which two Canadian Observers, Majors Marcel Breault and George Flint, were wounded while on their way to negotiate the evacuation by Jordanian troops of a house on Israel territory which they had illegally occupied.

It was announced at the time that investigations were under way to determine whether the mine had been newly placed or had remained undetected from former times. It was only yesterday that the U.N.T.S.O. revealed that the investigation had proved the mine to be "old."

The U.N.T.S.O. yesterday also explained Major Breault's rejection of the Israel offer that Israel police accompany the Observers to the house. It said that Major Breault had been on his way to negotiate the evacuation of the Jordanian troops, and feared that the presence of Israel personnel in his party might complicate this task.

Two Egyptian Attacks On Israel Units

Two armed Egyptian soldiers penetrated Israel territory north of Kibbuts Kisufim on Sunday evening, the Army spokesman announced. An Israel patrol on the spot detected them and opened fire. The Egyptian soldiers fired back and retreated to the Gaza Strip. The members of the patrol were not hit.

Egyptians also opened automatic fire on an Israel position in the Ein Hashlosha sector. The fire was returned and our soldiers suffered no casualties.

This incident followed the theft by Egyptians in the same sector of 70 metres of irrigation pipe the previous night. The pipes were the property of Kibbuts Ein Hashlosha.

JORDAN, SYRIA RAISE STATUS OF MISSIONS

The diplomatic representation between Syria and Jordan has been raised to the status of embassies, the Arab News Agency reported yesterday.

U.K. Declines Indian Proposal To Change Venue of London Parley

'El-Kahar' (Conqueror), one of two Egyptian destroyers awaiting sailing orders in Portsmouth, England, once the Royal Navy destroyer H.M.S. Myngs. The vessel is one of three out of war surplus stock sold to Egypt by the British Government.

Nasser Calls Urgent Cabinet Session; Envoys Confer in Cairo

CAIRO, Monday. — Abdul Nasser called an Extraordinary Cabinet meeting tonight to discuss Suez Canal developments and Egypt's reply to the London invitation to an international conference on future control of the waterway.

He first conferred with Foreign Minister Mahmoud Fawzy, but later both declined to make a statement.

The diplomatic correspondent of "Al Ahram" reported on Sunday that Egypt's reply to the London conference will not be announced until present high-level contacts with India and the Soviet Union have been completed.

Meanwhile, Minister of Education Kamal e-Din Hussein has launched a military training plan for university teachers and students.

Egyptian reports claimed that National Guard camps had already received applications to bear arms from more than one million young men between 26 and 36.

The general round of diplomatic calls intensified here today. Abdul Nasser received the Ambassadors of Czechoslovakia, Indonesia and Tunisia, who presented their credentials, and Mahmoud Fawzy saw the Italian and Iraqi Ambassadors. Later, he also conferred with the Egyptian envoys to China and Tunisia.

Deputy Foreign Minister Abdul Fattah Hassan met the envoys of West Germany, Sweden and Bulgaria.

The British Ambassador, Sir Humphrey Trevelyan, today called on his Indian colleague, Mr. Aly Javar Jung, for the second time in three days. Earlier, Mr. Henry Byroade, U.S. Ambassador, who is being transferred to South Africa, paid farewell calls on the Ambassadors of Spain, Ethiopia, Iraq, Yugoslavia, India and Afghanistan.

Spokesmen from the embassies said that the Suez issue was discussed at all these meetings.

EGYPT TO REFUSE

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The President of the Arab League, Abdul Khallak Hassuna, was quoted by Cairo Radio tonight as saying, "Egypt refuses to attend the conference that will be held in London" on the Suez problem because the West has "already agreed on using force if a peaceful solution cannot be attained."

U.S. Naval Games In Mediterranean

WASHINGTON, Monday. — The U.S. Navy announced today that the Sixth Fleet was engaged in "exercises" in the central Mediterranean.

Eleven ships, led by the 40,000-ton aircraft carrier, Randolph, and including four destroyers, left Naples today. The Sixth Fleet includes approximately 40 ships.

A Navy spokesman said that the ships would be out for several days on a "routine exercise." He did not disclose the next port of call.

Navy officials rejected any suggestion that the exercises were connected with the Suez crisis, or comparable to the military preparations being made by Britain and France.

The announcement said, "These routine exercises are being conducted in accordance with plans formulated several months ago. They are part of continuous training to ensure maximum readiness and alertness in the fleet."

Gibraltar Will Fall, Says Spanish Paper

The Middle East News Agency yesterday quoted the Spanish Press as expressing great satisfaction over being invited to the proposed London conference on the Suez Canal.

"A.B.C." wrote that Spain should demand the return of Gibraltar but should not resort to armed force, because anyhow, "the Rock is a ripe fruit which will soon fall into Spanish hands."

Delhi Urges Invitations to Arabs

NEW DELHI, Monday (Reuter). — Premier Nehru said today that he would make a statement on the Suez Canal question on Wednesday. He said in the House of the People, "I quite appreciate the anxiety of the House in this matter and in the serious situation which it is raising."

Mr. Nehru told a closed session of the Congress Working Committee yesterday that his policy towards the Suez crisis takes into consideration mainly the need to avert the use of force.

It is believed that the Prime Minister is awaiting word from his sister, Mrs. Pandit, India's High Commissioner in London, who was today reported conferring with the British Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd.

Informed sources said she told Mr. Lloyd that India would not bind herself in advance to any decision taken by the conference—even if it were a majority decision — and that all nations at the conference must be free to express their opinion.

She also reportedly asked that all Arab states be invited, but Mr. Lloyd declined the suggestion, as he did another that a site other than London be named for the talks.

Critical of Nasser

The weekly "Eastern Economist," said today, "If there was a real chance of an agreement being carried out, it would appear that a visit by the Prime Minister (Mr. Nehru) to Abdul Nasser after the London conference might be its catalytic agent. Whether Egypt is present at the conference or not, it would be difficult for the Government of India to be absent."

Egypt cannot maintain that because she owns land on both sides of the Suez Canal she can do as she likes in respect of its administration, which is central to the navigation of the entire world, it stated.

About 150 Communists demonstrated outside the French Embassy and British High Commission in New Delhi this afternoon in support of Egypt's nationalization of the Canal. Carrying red banners reading "Hands off Egypt" they chanted, "Indians and Egyptians are brothers."

In Jakarta, Indonesia, Government circles said today they were afraid that the Asian countries invited to the London conference would not adopt a common policy.

President Eisenhower today sent President Sukarno of Indonesia a message on the Suez Canal issue, which will be debated by the Cabinet tomorrow.

In Colombo, the Ceylon Government is awaiting clarification of the objectives of the proposed 24-nation Suez conference in London before accepting Britain's invitation to attend, an official spokesman said today. Clarification was expected from the British Government in a day or two, he said.

Britain Waits, But Sends Warship

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — British Ministers were standing by at the close of the August national public holiday here today for Egypt's reply to the Suez conference invitation. This, it was felt, would provide a clear pointer to Egyptian tactics in forthcoming stages of the Canal dispute.

Throughout the holiday week-end, British military precautions continued to take effect. A second aricraft carrier, the 22,000-ton Bulwark, sailed for the Mediterranean today. Yesterday, the carrier, Theseus, left for the Mediterranean with the 16th Independent Parachute Brigade on board.

Receipt of Egypt's reply to the invitation to attend a 24-nation conference on the Suez Canal on August 16 may touch off a new round of ministerial consultations.

Sir Anthony will make a broadcast about the Suez situation over radio and television on Wednesday, it was announced tonight.

The Premier worked at his official country residence, Chequers, over the week-end. The Foreign Secretary, Mr. Selwyn Lloyd, who remained in London conferred with him by telephone.

Rejection Uncertain

Early indications that Egypt would reject the invitation have not been regarded here as final. Neither Russia nor India has yet replied to the conference invitation, but Holland, Sweden and Japan today announced their decision to attend. This brings to nine the number of countries pledged to attend, besides Britain, France and the U.S. The other acceptances are, Australia, Italy, Norway, Pakistan, Portugal and Turkey.

The Foreign Office took quietly and without criticism the expression of support for Egypt contained in last night's Iraqi Government statement on the nationalization of the Canal. A spokesman said, "We endorse the hope expressed in the Iraqi statement that wisdom may prevail to solve this dispute. We, too, support Egypt's aspiration in achieving her dignity and sovereign independence."

'Natural' Sympathy

Officials said that it was natural that Iraq, an Arab state, should feel sympathy for Egypt. They added that the statement issued after a meeting of the Iraqi Cabinet on Sunday night did not come as a surprise here.

London morning papers today were nearly unanimous in claiming that Iraq's backing for Egypt was a grave blow to British policy.

In Washington, President Eisenhower was reported keeping in "constant touch" with the Suez Canal situation. He conferred later today with Secretary of State Dulles who, because of his preoccupation with the Suez situation, has cancelled his weekly press conference arranged for tomorrow.

A State Department spokesman said he understood that Mr. Dulles intends to attend the London conference himself.

CAIRO, PRAGUE NOW HAVE EMBASSIES

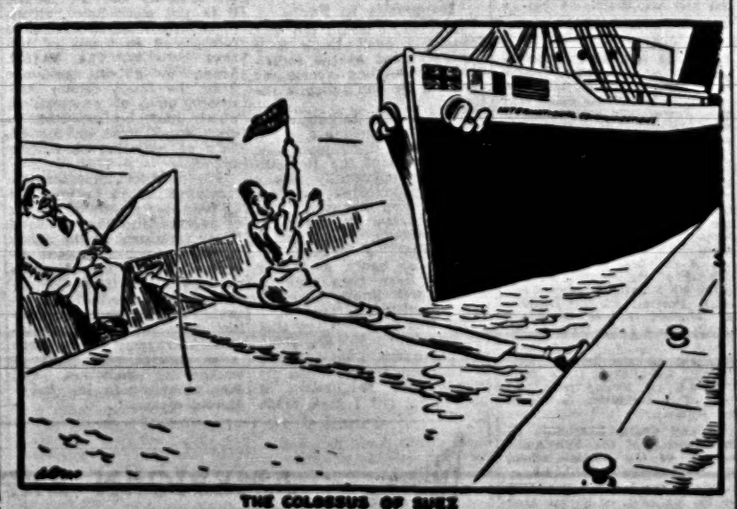
CAIRO, Monday (UP). — Czechoslovakia and Egypt today raised their diplomatic missions to ambassadorial level. Mr. Armost Karpisek presented his credentials to President Abdul Nasser as his country's first Ambassador.

Suez Canal Co. Tells Employees to Choose

PARIS, Monday, Reuter). — The Suez Canal Company today told its non-Egyptian staff to choose between loyalty to the company and voluntary co-operation with the Egyptian authorities running the Canal.

The company said in a statement issued here today it agreed that workers who chose to work for the company should postpone their departure from Egypt and continue work until further notice in view of the 24-nation London conference to open on August 16. At the same time, they should abstain from any act which would constitute freely agreed recognition of any bond whatever with the *de facto* authority — until a date which will be communicated to them later."

"Those who choose in favour of the company must make it known to their diplomatic or consular representatives in Egypt who alone will be able to ensure their later repatriation," the statement added.



THE COLOSSUS OF SUEZ

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Cairo Propaganda Stunt

Jerusalem Post Military Reporter

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Little importance is attached here to the much-publicised Egyptian broadcast in Hebrew which "warned" Israel to sever its ties with the West.

The "warning" was given great prominence in "Kol Ha'am," — the Communist daily, yesterday, and it was accompanied by an implied offer that, once Israel ceases to be "Western," an agreement could be reached between the two countries. The fact, however, that this "peace overture" was made in a Hebrew broadcast and not in Arabic detracts from its seriousness and makes it obvious that it is a propaganda stunt designed only for Israelis and not binding on any Egyptian.

It may also offer an explanation of Iraq's injection of the Israel issue into the Canal crisis. One may still assume that some circles in Cairo believe it would be wise for Egypt to assure its eastern frontier by coming to an agreement with Israel. What a wonderful opportunity for an Iraqi to put a spoke in Cairo's wheel by fostering the still nonexistent "news" of an Israel-Egyptian *rapprochement*. And what an opportunity for Egypt to catch unwary optimists in Israel and wipe out any advantage that may accrue to this country as a result of the West having trouble with Egypt that parallels Israel's own.

At the same time, Arab sources have begun to report on "mobilization" in Israel, for which they would be hard put to find any evidence. But "the Palestine question" has for long proved a good cover to distract internal criticism. This time it may also be a sign of genuine fear.

There is no way of knowing here what the West will do, of course. So far the West has acted in the Suez crisis as if Israel did not exist at all. The denial of free passage for Israel ships through the Suez Canal was not even mentioned in any of the official Western protests to Egypt, and there is reason to suspect that should controls finally be imposed on Nasser they will demand no more than the status quo, and leave Israel where she was.

Panama Not to Be Bound by Suez Talks

PANAMA CITY, Monday (Reuter). — Panama announced yesterday that she would not be bound by any decisions and recommendations of the proposed 24-nation London conference on the Suez Canal.

The announcement stated that Panama had not been invited to the conference despite the number of ships sailing under Panamanian registry, and despite the existence of the Panama Canal, the vital waterway connecting the Atlantic and the Pacific Ocean, across the territory of this Central American Republic.

However, observers said there is no evidence of any sentiment in Panama for the nationalization of the Panama Canal. The Canal Zone has been leased to the U.S. "in perpetuity," and American forces are stationed there.

SAUD PUTS OFF TRIP

PARIS, Monday (Reuter). — King Saud of Saudi Arabia has postponed a visit to Indonesia and Afghanistan due to the Suez crisis, the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Paris announced tonight.

'Guardian' Rues Threat of Force

LONDON, Monday (Reuter). — The liberal "Manchester Guardian" said today that responsible persons in Britain and France have cast aside the U.N. undertakings not to resolve international disputes by force and not to threaten the territorial integrity of other countries.

The editorial praised the attitude of Secretary of State Dulles to the dispute and stated that if his words are heeded the West may yet restore its good name.

The French Foreign Minister, M. Christian Pineau said that "all measures" must be taken to force the Egyptians to give way, and Premier Guy Mollet declared that "we shall impose" the London conference on Abdul Nasser. This is the worst advice. "One can only suppose that the French, worried so long with the anxieties of North Africa, have not seen where this would lead. It could not be justified before the world or in our own consciences."

"Mr. Dulles has said, once violence has begun the peace of the world would be in danger. Russia might stand by, but there is no telling how the challenge would build up," the paper declared.

The "Daily Herald" accused the British Communist Party of supporting Abdul Nasser because Egyptian nationalism is "directed against the legitimate economic and political interests of Britain and the West."

A commentator of the "News Chronicle" claimed today that Iraq's decision to back Egypt could wreck the Baghdad Pact. "In the Suez Crisis, Egypt stands behind Abdul Nasser to a man — excepting only Farouk. And now, with Iraq lined up behind him, the rally of the Arab world is complete."

Widely read British newspapers commenting on reports of ex-King Farouk's position in view of the Suez Canal dispute, today portrayed him as unfit to play any possible role in world affairs again, and said that he will get no help from Britain in achieve his ambitions.

'Pravda' Sees Sounder U.K. Views on Suez

MOSCOW, Monday (Reuter) — The Soviet Communist Party newspaper "Pravda" said today that there had recently been "more and more pronouncements in Britain favouring an objective and sound approach" to the Suez Canal problem.

An article by its London correspondent, V. Nekrassov, said, "These appeals are the more timely since there is no let-up in military preparations in Britain. In the atmosphere of nervousness artificially created by reactionary newspapers, these sober voices should all be more understandable as they belong to well-known politicians and public figures and authoritative publications."

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Social & Personal

Mr. David Ben-Gurion visited the studio in Haifa of Dov Ben Michael-Goldman, who has made a portrait bust of the Prime Minister.

The Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, yesterday received Mr. and Mrs. Charles Messer of Cincinnati, Ohio. Mr. Moshe Sharett, M.K. and Mrs. Sharett entertained Mr. and Mrs. Messer to tea on Sunday. Mr. Messer is the Chairman of the Jewish Welfare Fund for Cincinnati and past chairman for Bonds in that city.

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The United Jewish Appeal field representatives now touring Israel were received yesterday by the Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir.

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Judge Charles E. Wyzansky, of New York, visited the Hebrew University on Sunday. Later he was the guest of honour at a University luncheon.

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A group of students from various American universities, headed by Mr. Clifford Dancer, Director of the American Education Abroad Scholarship Fund Inc., visited the Hebrew University yesterday and was received by the Director of the Department of Organization and Information, Mr. B. Cherrick. A reception in honour of the group was given by the University on Saturday night.

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A group of 35 lecturers and assistants from the Hebrew University visited Bar Ilan University on Sunday and were addressed by the President, Dr. Pinhas Churgin.

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The Argentine Ambassador, Dr. G. Topolevsky, will speak on "Argentina's Development" at today's luncheon of the Ramat Gan Rotary Club at Cafe Atzmaut, at 1.30 p.m.

BIRTHS

CHERNOFSKY — To Ellen and Yakov Chernofsky, on July 11, 1956, in New York, a son — Meir Dan.

•

LESHEM — To Ora (nee Hirshfeld) and Avshalom Leshem, on August 1 in Tel Aviv — a daughter, Ada.

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LOEWENTHAL — To Nessa (nee Parker) and Martin Moshe Loewenthal — a son, grandson to Dr. and Mrs. Arthur Loewenthal, Tel Aviv, in Los Angeles, California, on August 2.

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MEMORIAL MEETING

YEHUDA DUX

On the 30th day after the death of Yehuda Dux, the Director of the B'nei B'rith Children's Home in Bayit Vagan, a memorial meeting will be held on Thursday, August 9, 1956, at 5.30 p.m. in the hall of Lishkat Yerushalayim (near Beit Hannah), Rehov B'nei B'rith, Jerusalem. His many students, friends and acquaintances are invited.

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Pension Grete Ascher, Jerusalem, offers a special arrangement for four pleasant days, IL45; every additional day IL10, all taxes included. *(Advt.)*

French Socialists To Visit Israel

A delegation of French Socialists will soon visit Israel following on the goodwill tour of a Mapai delegation to France.

The Mapai members have concluded their official stay, and will be returning shortly. They were received by Premier Guy Mollet and other Government leaders. A reception was held for the group by the President of the Chamber of Deputies.

Two leading French newspapers, "Franc-Tireur" and "Combat," published special interviews with the leader of the delegation, Mr. Peretz Naftali, Minister Without Portfolio.

HASSIDIM SING OFF CHOSEN STUDENT

LYDDA AIRPORT, Monday — Shafrir Yeshiva students today drank "lehayim" and sang here in honour of one of their comrades who had been selected for a trip to the Rabbi of Lubavitz, the spiritual head of their Habad Hassidic sect. The young man left by plane for the U.S. today.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Ruhama, 28 Yelin, 2786.
TEL AVIV: Abramsky, 42 Allenby, 3636; Reitblatt, 19 Nahlat Benyamin; Frenkel, 38 King George, 59721; Nordau, 102 Ben Yehuda, 39579; Hadassah, Shehunat Hatikva, 67684; JAFFA: Gaimka, 19 Rehov 1, 82439; RAMAT GAN, GIVATAYIM, NAHLAT YITZHAK: Ramat Gan, 51 Bialik, Ramat Gan, 71314; PETAH TIKVA: Mayerkon, 24 Stampfer; HOLON: Tikva, Kibbutz Struma; RISHON LEZION: Mizal; BENYOV: M.S. Barak, 126 Herzl, 266.
HAIFA: Pevzner, 27 Pevzner, 4073; Gal Marpeh, 3 Nat Galim Ave., 3921.

EMERGENCY PHYSICIANS

JERUSALEM: Dr. Greenwald, 32 Yehoshua Ben-Nun, 62861; Kratka, 27 Abarbanel, 9087.
TEL AVIV: Dr. Griffel, 5 Ben Yehuda, 28426; Dr. Shabsen, 1 Syrkin, 28642; JAFFA: Dr. Weinberg, 4 Rehov 65; Dr. Alkalay Shabat, 65 Rehov 4, opposite Ajami.
HAIFA: Dr. Sherman, 9 Hagefen, 9426; Dr. Ludwig, 34 Ellenblum, 67627.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post August 7, 1956

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Silberg and Berinson.

The Attorney General, Appellant, v. Sharav Co. Ltd., Aharon Bar Ilan and Avraham Shugaranski, Respondents

(Cr. A. 128/55).

Solel Boneh's Refrigerators Deal Illegal

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Haifa District Court delivered on March 14, 1955, (Cr. C. 150/52) with regard to the first two respondents only.

Mr. Bach, First Assistant to the State Attorney, appeared for the appellant, Mr. Geiger for the first two respondents, Mr. Doron for the third respondent.

The Sharav Co. arranges for refrigerators, purchased as gifts by American citizens, to be delivered to the Israeli beneficiaries. The refrigeration firm with whom they usually deal is the Kestenbaum Company of Haifa.

The Sharav Co. arranged with a member of Solel Boneh to provide 100 Solel Boneh workers with "gift" refrigerators from America. It was revealed in the court proceedings that the dollars for these refrigerators were actually to be provided by Solel Boneh, but that American citizens were to be found who would consent to lending their names as donors of these refrigerators in order to circumvent any foreign currency restrictions. The dollars were to be paid to the American Kestenbaum company and the refrigerators were to be provided by the Haifa Kestenbaum company.

In their agreement with the Haifa Kestenbaum Co. the Sharav Co. undertook, amongst other things, to arrange for an American company with whom they have commercial connections to lend the American Kestenbaum Co. $12,000 which would be repaid upon the receipt of the gift orders for the 100 refrigerators. It was proved, later, that this loan was not given.

The Sharav Co. and two of the partners, Messrs. Bar-Ilan and Shugaranasky, were charged with making an agreement to do something in the future (arranging for the $12,000 loan) which at the time the agreement was made was a contravention of the Defence (Finance) Regulations, 1941: with conspiring to commit a misdemeanour; and with selling controlled goods (refrigerators) without a permit from the controller.

They were found not guilty of all three charges by Judge Zohar of the Haifa District Court. The Attorney General appealed against their acquittal.

Judgment

The President, with whom Justice Berinson concurred, dealt firstly with the respondents' argument that the agreement to arrange for a loan of dollars was not illegal. He said that the relevant regulation is 4 C (1) (b) of the Defence (Finance) Regulations which states that no person shall without the permission of the Minister of Finance "make any payment to or place any sum to the credit of" a person resident abroad. Mr. Doron had argued that as the Sharav Co. had no control whatsoever over the moneys owned by the American company and had only agreed to persuade the latter to lend money to the Kestenbaum company, they could not be said to have "placed a sum to the credit of" the latter company. On the other hand, Mr. Bach had maintained that it made no difference whatsoever whether the person who placed a sum to the credit of a person abroad had any control over this sum or not, for the purpose of the regulation is to prevent all possible contraventions and circumventions. It was therefore not at all illogical (so Mr. Bach had said) to presume, in the case of the example given by Judge Zohar when dismissing the charge, that even if a person in Israel persuaded someone in America to assist an American with money in order to enable him to emigrate to Israel, that the Israeli should first have received permission from the Minister of Finance (before exercising persuasion).

He was not at all sure, the President said, that Mr. Bach's interpretation of the regulation was exaggerated. On the other hand it might be too extreme, as evidenced by the example given by Judge Zohar. In other words, he held, it is for the prosecution to prove that a person, accused of a contravention of this particular regulation had exercised more than moral persuasion in order to effect the placing of a sum to the credit of a person abroad, it not being in the least important whether the sum so placed belongs to the accused or not. In applying this principle to the case under consideration, the President analysed the facts and concluded that the Sharav Co. had been guilty of the offence of promising to arrange to have a sum placed to the credit of a person abroad, which means that they had been guilty of undertaking to do something unlawful in the future — an offence under Regulation 12A (1). This, he continued, had been done with the knowledge of Mr. Bar-Ilan, but not with that of Mr. Shugaranski, the third respondent, whose acquittal should therefore be confirmed.

The President then surveyed the remaining facts of the case and concluded that it had been proved indubitably that Mr. Bar-Ilan had known of the real nature of the faked gifts of refrigerators (Judge Zohar had given him the benefit of the doubt) and therefore he and the company were guilty of the other two offences as well. On the other hand, it had not been proved that Mr. Shugaranski had known of the true nature of the gifts and therefore his acquittal should be confirmed.

Dissenting Interpretation

Justice Silberg agreed with the President that the first two respondents should be found guilty of the charges of conspiring to commit a misdemeanour and of contravening the sale of controlled goods regulations, but disagreed on the question of Regulation 4 C (1) (b). While being aware of the fact, he said, that the purpose of the finance regulations is not only to punish persons for acts which are detrimental to the economy of the state, but also to prevent potential harm, nevertheless he did not think it necessary to go beyond the ordinary meaning of the written word, particularly in a field where the law was already sufficiently complicated and incomprehensible to the man in the street.

With this principle in mind, he continued, an examination of the regulation would show that the intention was that the sum to be paid or to be placed to the credit of the person abroad should belong to the person so paying it or placing it. This could be gathered from the fact that "making a payment" in its ordinary, everyday sense means taking money out of one's pocket and does not mean transferring or handing over money belonging to someone else. The legislature was not likely to have been stricter with regard to "placing a sum to the credit of" than with regard to "making a payment." Therefore, he concluded, the first two respondents should not be found guilty of an offence under Regulation 12 A (1).

By unanimous decision, the appeal was allowed with regard to two of the offences, and by majority judgment with regard to the third offence. The first respondent was sentenced to a total fine of IL1,710, and the second to a total fine of IL1,210.

Judgment given on July 26, 1956.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME

322, 249, 33.3 & 43.9 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.35, 7.00 a.m. 1.30, 4.00 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m. Arabic Programme (including News): 8.00 a.m. 2.15 and 6.00 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.37 Exercises. 6.47 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies (R). 9.00 Close Down.

12.00 Music at Noon, soloist: Yvonne Printemps. 12.30 Music for Two Pianos. 12.50 Housewife's Choice. 1.50 "From Dan to Eilat."

4.02 Youth Programme. 4.30 Light Music Request Programme. 5.10 Farming for All. 5.30 Hebrew Language Corner. 5.55 Guide (Sketches). 7.45 Haifa Call-Choirs. 7.15 We Present Tonight. 7.18 Ran-Ami. 7.35 Legal Isr. 8.10 Noah's Ark. 8.45 Visitor's talk. 8.55 Bible Reading: Daniel — Chaps. 1 & 2. 9.15 The Kol Yisrael Orchestra with Soloists of New Israel Folk Opera — Conductor: Georg Singer. "The Marriage of Figaro" — Acts III & IV (Mozart). 10.45 Intermezzo — Carrol Gibbons & his ensemble. 11.00 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME

491, 462, 230, 49.9 & 31.5 M.

English News: 1.45, 10.02 p.m. French News: 2.00 p.m.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 6.30 Programme for Yemenites. 6.45 Hebrew Lesson in Yiddish. 7.00 Ladino. 7.30 French. 8.00 Yiddish. 8.30 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.45 Turkish. 9.00 Interval. 9.15 Israel Folk Music (on 32.2 metres only). 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian.

KOL ZION LAGOLA (32.2. M) (Programme to South Africa): 7.45 News 7.55 "From the Federation." — Sam Levin. 8.00 Jewish Composers in East Europe. (Programme to U.K.) 12.15 News. 12.25 "On the Spot" — Sol Temkin. 12.45 Easy Hebrew Conversation by Judah Shaval. 13.30. "Guests in Israel" — Lionel Hampton & his band.

ARMY PROGRAMME (44.6, 248, 205 & 205 M.). 6.30 Opening. 6.35 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.15 Intermezzo. 7.40 Musical Key. 8.00 Weekly Talk on Military Affairs. 8.30 Noah's Ark. 8.45 "Encore" recorded excerpts by John Wemer. 9.00 News. 9.15 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (16.79, 19.42, 16.96, 25.15 M.): 7.30-8.00 p.m. News. News Talk. "Ideas of the Month," by T. R. Fyvel.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

At 3.30, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

EDISON: Ben-Gurion vs. Nasser.
EDEN: Top Secret, 2nd week.
ARNON: Jack Slade.
ORION: "Les Grandes Manoeuvres."
RON: The Man from Laramie.
OROEL: Tam-Tam.
ORNA: Ballet Romeo and Juliet.
STUDIO: The Million Pound Note, 6th week.
ZION HALL: The Boss Tattoo.
TEL OR: "Le Rosier de Madame Husson."

TEL AVIV

At 7.30 and 9.30 p.m.

ALLENBY: Seven Cities of Gold.
ARMON DAVID: "J'Avais 7 Filles."
CHEN: Lucy Gallant.
ESTHER: Deep in My Heart, 2nd week.
EDEN: Awara, 21st week.
MOGRABI, "Ca Va Barder," 2nd week.
OPHIR: Golden Demon, 2nd week.
MIGDALOR: L'Angelo Bianco.
ORION: Illegal.
SHDEROTH: Night People.
TCHELET: Picnic, 10th week.
TAMAR: Ben-Gurion vs. Nasser.
YARON: Anchors Aweigh, 2nd week.
ZAMIR: Love for 3 Pennies.

HAIFA

GAL OR: Hitchhiker. Matinee: Abbott and Costello Meet the Invisible Man.
AMPHITHEATRE: The Revolt of Mamie Stover.
ORAH: My Sister Eileen.
ARMON: Comitchkill Heroes, 2nd week.
EN DOR: Wings of the Hawk.
OREN: Tom Brown's School Days.
MORIAH: The Green Scarf.
ORION: Escape to Burma.
PEER: Ulysses, 3rd week.
ATZMON: Judex.

Ike Comes Out for Nixon

President Eisenhower last week told American newsmen that he would be glad to have Vice-President Nixon as his running mate in the U.S. elections. The statement followed upon Mr. Harold Stassen's campaign to block Mr. Nixon's nomination.

Following are excerpts from the news conference:

Marvin L. Arrowsmith, Associated Press: Mr. President, would you tell us how you feel about Harold Stassen's campaign to block the nomination of Vice-President Nixon, and to put Governor Herter on the ticket in his place? And can you tell us what you said to Stassen when he first informed you of his plan?

Well, to answer your last part first, I said very little, because Mr. Stassen didn't come to me for advice. He came to me to tell me what he expected to do.

And, as you know, I firmly believe in the right of any American citizen to express his own political beliefs and political preferences as he chooses. This applies to me as well as to the Vice-President; and the Vice-President has assured me of the same kind of thinking himself.

Now, Mr. Stassen having said that, I assured him that that was his right as far as I was concerned, but he had to do it as an individual, not as any member of my official family; that he had to make that distinction very clear.

A little later I think he found he probably — and I am speculating a little — but apparently he found that he had stirred up more of a storm than he had anticipated. And he came to me and said in order to carry out his purpose of separating his efforts from the Administration and from the White House, he wanted to ask for a leave, which I personally thought was a wise act on his part, and I promptly approved. And he is on leave and will remain on leave as long as he is working for this.

Has a Right

Now, as to my feelings about it, I say my feelings is he has got a right to do, to express himself, as any other American has.

Edward T. Folliard, "Washington Post" and "Times Herald": Mr. President, do you feel that you have committed yourself to Vice-President Nixon as your running mate this year?

Well, Mr. Folliard, I am not exactly sure what you mean by "committed yourself."

I have expressed my opinion in front of this body of Dick Nixon so often that I think there should be no doubt about my satisfaction with him as a running mate. But I have also said I am not even nominated yet; you must not forget that. *(Laughter.)*

And I do uphold the right of the delegates to the convention to nominate whom they choose.

I believe I once said here if any man were nominated as Vice-President that the President felt he could not, in good conscience, run with, he would have just one recourse: To submit his own resignation.

Roscoe Drummond, "New York Herald-Tribune": Mr. President, would you give us your own report on how you feel, and on your decision to remain in the race after the operation?

Well, I don't mind telling you this much and, of course, I mean as far as I know, I can tell you everything on it, but I don't know everything.

Like anybody else, my condition has to be determined for me somewhat by the doctors. As far as I — my feelings — are concerned, from the day I was operated on — and you must remember I was in — I was having a pretty rough ride there for two or three days — from that day on I have improved every day.

Now, the doctors warned me at that time it would be certainly four months before I would feel myself, would really want to go play golf, would really want to do the things I have been accustomed to doing. But as far as I know, I have improved every day, and I have nothing that keeps me from going ahead and doing my work.

When I get home they come in — one of them, my personal physician, looks me over and says I am in good shape.

Now I feel good, but I don't feel as well as I did a year ago at this time.

John L. Steele, "Time" magazine: Mr. President, You told us in the past that you would be happy to have Vice-President Nixon as your running mate, if that is the will of the convention.

Not Beyond Nixon

Does that pertain too, to Governor Herter of Massachusetts if that should be the will of the convention?

I told you I would not go beyond Mr. Nixon in this regard because he now occupies the position, and did occupy it when I made my statement.

If I go beyond that, inevitably I am called upon to comment on someone whose name has not probably been mentioned, but where I might have reservations. So I am not going to comment beyond that... ...

David P. Sentner, Hearst Newspapers: Mr. President, have you had any discussions with Vice-President Nixon or sent him any word regarding the Stassen anti-Nixon campaign or your attitude toward?

Mr. Nixon was in my office, what, about three days ago. We had a long talk and, of course, we mentioned it casually. There was no point in making it a great matter of debate.

Mr. Nixon, like myself, considers this anyone's privilege, and I believe it was. I believe it was the day — well I don't know, I am not going to guess on what day it was — but it was a very casual and not an important conversation on the matter.

William McGaffin, "Chicago Daily News": Mr. President, this again is one of those personal questions about your health, Sir, but I think, you don't realize the impact it's had on the people of the country, your having the attack of ilitis and the operation, and a major operation after your heart attack, and when we were all in Gettysburg, for instance, I went around and talked to a number of your friends and neighbours to ask them how they felt about your running again.

Well, they all love you, as you know, and they said they are going to vote for you; but really they wished that you wouldn't run because they feel you have done enough for the nation, you have made so many sacrifices and, Sir, they are afraid that you won't last out, they are afraid you won't live for another four years.

Important to Party

Well, sir, I would tell you, frankly, I don't think it is too important to the individual how his end comes, and certainly he can't dictate the time.

What we are talking about here is the importance to the country, and it happens that at this moment the Republican Party apparently thinks I am still important to them and to the country. And since I believe so much in the Rebublican Party, and I believe that it needed rebuilding so badly, an effort which I have been making, as you well know, I said I would continue to try.

But this is a decision that the American people are going to have to face. I am flattered by what you tell me about my friends and neighbours at Gettysburg, but I have made up my mind this is the thing I should try, and we will see what the American people have to say about it...

James B. Reston, "New York Times": Mr. President, in the light of what you have said about Mr. Nixon this morning, and your failure to comment about other candidates for the Vice-Presidency, is it not inevitable that we should conclude that Mr. Nixon is your preference?

Well, you have a right to conclude what you please. *(Laughter).* But I have said that I would not express a preference. I have expressed — as I have said — he is perfectly acceptable to me, as he was in 1952. But I am not going beyond that because in 1952 I also put down a few others that were equally acceptable to me. So I see no reason why you draw the conclusion, but you may if you so choose...

Herman A. Love, "Philadelphia News": Mr. President, assuming your renomination, could you give us some idea of your campaigning plans away from Washington?

As of this moment I have none.

Edward W. O'Brien, "St. Louis Globe Democrat": Do you anticipate, Sir, that Mr. Stassen will return to your family as a full-fledged and permanent member after this thirty-day leave is up?

Well, so far as I know now, and from the knowledge I have, yes, for the simple reason that Mr. Stassen undertook one of the most difficult, sometimes frustrating, but certainly tedious tasks, and has pursued it earnestly, rigorously, and is trying to do things that very few people would have the patience, the intelligence, and really the courage to do.

He has been — I have been very delighted, and one of the reasons that this whole episode sort of disturbed the even tenor of my ways was that I thought "well now, here is a month that he won't be around."

But, as he pointed out, Ambassador Peaslee did carry on his job while he was over in London for six or seven weeks, and there was no reason why he could not do it for four weeks. But I think Mr. Stassen has done a very splendid job in the task that I have given him (Special adviser on disarmament.)

Where to go

• **Meet the Israeli:** —
Tourists invited to meet Israelis at homes. Information at Government Tourist Offices, Jerusalem, Tel Aviv and Haifa.

JERUSALEM

• **Exhibitions:** —
Permanent exhibition at the Department of Antiquities. Temporary: New finds from the excavations at Beit Shearim and Ma'ayan Baruch and recent excavations including Ginossar, 9-1, 3-5.
1) Etchings by Rembrandt and his Contemporaries, from the Museum's Collection. 2) Drawings by Italian, French and Dutch masters of the 16th, 17th and 18th Centuries (new acquisitions). 3) Oil Paintings by Isaac Lichtenstein, New York, one of the first Bezalel pupils. Exhibit of the Month: A Miniature by Richard Cosway (1742-1821), Portrait of the Duchess of Leinster, Gift of Mr. Jack Linsky, New York. Bezalel, 9-1, 3-6.
Conquest of the Desert. Permanent Exhibition. Daily from 10-1, 4-6. On Friday from 10-1 only. The exhibition is closed on Shabbat.
Arts and Crafts Exhibition on the occasion of the 50th Anniversary of the Bezalel School of Arts and Crafts, 10-1, 4-6.
1) Water Colours and Drawings by Eli Marzalit, of Kiryat Anavim. 2) Sculpture and Ceramics by Elisheva Landmann. Nora Art Gallery, 9 Maimon, 10-1, 3-6.
1) Paintings by Claire Unna, Eva Boyko Avi-Yonah, and Shlomo Van-Den-Berg. 2) Applied Arts — Works by pupils of Alice Seligsberg School, Artists House, 10-1, 4-7.

• **Film Shows:** —
Israel Films — Keren Hayesod, 11.30 a.m.

• **Tours:** —
Hebrew University conducted tour. New Administration Building. Opposite Terra Sancta, 10 a.m.

TEL AVIV

Italian specialities, lunch, dinner, music. Luky's Bar, 3 Allenby Rd. Air conditioned.

• **Exhibitions:** —
1) Paintings and drawings by Ben de Leeuw and Anne Nevmann. 2) Archaeological finds from Hazor. 3) Paintings and Drawings by the Brazilian painter Candido Portinari. 4) "American Industrial Art." 5) Paintings by Moshe Propper. Museum, 10-1, 4-7.

• **Theatres:** —
Ohel. "The Good Soldier Schweik". 8.30.

• **Tours: Service:** —
Z.O.A. House Tourist Service Welcome You 9.30 a.m. to 9.30 p.m.

HAIFA

• **Exhibitions:** —
1) "Thailand photographers".
2) Ink drawing by Abraham Jaskel. Fortnightly exhibit: Oil painting by Shmuel Raayoni. Museum Town Hall, 10-1, 5-8.

HADERA

• **Theatre:** —
Habimah. "A View from the Bridge", 8.30.

At the Cinema

A FASCINATING aspect of cinema-going is the collection of new subjects, for novelty may determine a film's success. I think that "The Revolt of Mamie Stover" (Amphitheatre, Haifa) must be counted a new plot; one does not often see Honolulu or the "hostesses" who minister to the soldiers' comfort.

This is an honest film which does not mince matters but, with Hollywood's need to satisfy fixed codes, a French director would be required to carry off that inconclusive blind alley ending. It is a pity because, in spite of some repetitiveness, "The Revolt of Mamie Stover" is quite a competent piece of straight narration. Thus, the audience does not have to demand more than efficient stock roles from the leads — and they get it from Jane Russell in the name part and Richard Egan as the hero. *H.*

Provocative Prokofiev

THE full-length Soviet colour production of Prokofiev's "Romeo and Juliet" (Orna, J'lem) is a revelation to the ballet lover. This is neo-classical ballet, dramatic and passionate, with such choreographic climaxes as Mercutio and Tybalt fighting the duel; the ball; the street clash between the hostile camps, and the grief and despair of the doomed lovers.

Galina Ulanova's Juliet is full of poetry — dreamy, ethereal dancing with smooth flowing steps — while Zdanov's Rome is an ideal partner, romantic though bolder than most dancers. There are wonderful ensemble numbers such as the folk dance in the tarantella style and the rustic dance with mandolins. The decors and costumes are splendid. Prokofiev's music makes a most exciting ballet score. All in all an overwhelming impression.

In addition, there is an interesting Russian documentary on the Israel-U.S.S.R. football match at Moscow's Dynamo Stadion.

Rene Clair

TO the Rene Clair fan "Les Grandes Manoeuvres" (Orion, J'lem), the director's own screen play, can only be a grievous disappointment. The long-winded pre-World-War I love affair between a Parisian milliner and a smiling lieutenant has nothing of the old Clair charm or tempo. Michele Morgan seems uninterested in her part and Gerard Philipe's acting cannot compare with the explosive character he created in the same director's "Les Belles de Nuit." Georges van Parys's score is all but sparkling. *FRANGO*

AN EXHIBITION of Thai and Cambodian art of the 8th to 13th centuries has been opened at the Wilfred Israel Museum, Kibbutz Hazorea, in the Jezreel Valley. The exhibition is open to the public on Saturdays and holidays from 10 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6.30 p.m.; Tuesdays from 3 p.m. to 7 p.m., and Fridays from 10 a.m. to noon.

Scientists to Discuss Effects Of Radiation on Human Heredity

COPENHAGEN, (Monday).— Twenty scientists from nine countries will begin a week of meetings in Copenhagen tomorrow to discuss the main gaps in present knowledge of the effects of radiation on human heredity, to recommend further research that might help to fill in the gaps, and to advise the World Health Organization how it can most usefully assist in advancing and coordinating such research.

Although numerous investigations have been made on the genetic damage caused by radiation in animals such as the fruit fly and the mouse, it is not clear how the information obtained should be interpreted in terms of human heredity. The W.H.O. hopes to obtain guidance from the Study Group concerning lines of research which may be expected to shed direct light on the effects of radiation on human genetics.

For instance, important information might be obtained by following up the off-spring of parents who have received X-ray treatment of the pelvic region for non-malignant diseases such as certain severe rheumatic conditions. Comparisons might also be made between the incidence of inherited sickness among populations in regions where there is a natural high level of background radiation, and that occurring in low background areas.

The scientists will also consider how far the numerical results obtained from research on the effects of radiation on animal heredity can be applied to man.

Other Subjects

Other subjects on the agenda are the variations in naturally occurring sources of radiation in different parts of the world; the man-made sources resulting from the peaceful use of atomic energy likely to raise background radiation levels; and what effects may be expected from increased mutation rates in man.

The W.H.O. has organised this Study Group on the Effect of Radiation on Human Genetics as part of its programme in the new field of the public health aspects of the peaceful use of atomic energy. In April of this year, another group met in Geneva to discuss the related subject of radiological units and radiological protection.

The W.H.O. meeting has been timed to follow the International Congress on Human Genetics which concludes in Copenhagen on Monday, as most of the participants will already be in Copenhagen for the Congress.

Scientists are participating from the following countries: Britain, the U.S., India, Denmark, Canada, Sweden, Brazil, France, Northern Ireland and Germany. *(W.H.O.)*

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EXPEDITOR	Aug. 30	Aug. 28	Aug. 25	Sept. 7	Sept. 16	Sept. 22	Sept. 24	Sept. 29	Oct. 1

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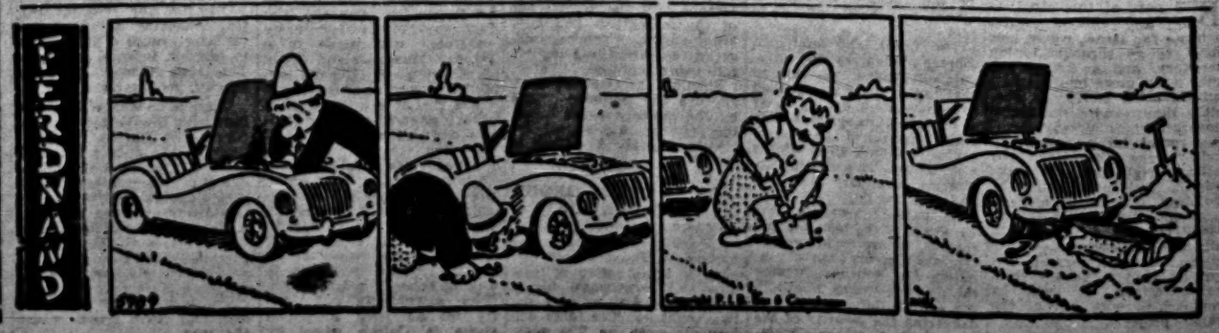

Yesterday's Press

Rabbinate Attacked on Reform

Ha'aretz (non-party) throws its hat into the Reform debate ring and takes issue with Chief Rabbi Nissim's dictum that "Reform is not religion." If Rabbi Nissim and his followers, writes the paper, were less zealous for their special brand of religion and concerned more with faith in the Creator, they would rejoice as every reform synagogue built in the State. Which is preferable: the present state of affairs, with the mass of the people turning their backs on the orthodox synagogue because the need to observe the mitzvot does not attract them, or that a religious reform movement be permitted to arise and strive to bring the word of Judaism to a generation which has made it clear beyond all doubt that it will not accept it at the hands of Rabbi Nissim and/or other Rabbis like him?

The Chief Rabbi desires to impose the law upon every Jew, an attempt that is bound to fail, and it were better that he left it at that: he will only reject instead of attracting, and it will be Rabbi Nissim rather than Prof. Glueck who will really be doing irreparable damage to the religion he would so ardently serve.

J'lem Municipality

Asserting that the earlier identity of views between the Reform and Assimilationist movements in Europe no longer holds in America, Davar (Histadrut) points out that not a few components of the Reform Movement in the United States have been and are in the forefront of the Jewish nationalist movement and Zionist work. The looming rift in the Jerusalem Municipality Council over the question of a Reform synagogue in this country not only vitiates freedom of religion here but also militates against the interests of the Jews abroad. The paper begs the Chief Rabbis and Religious Parties to reconsider the problem from its religious and national aspects and obviate a superfluous crisis.

Claiming that it was Aguda initiative that forced the Reform synagogue issue in the Jerusalem Municipality, Hamodia (World Aguda) welcomes Hapoel Hamizrahi's joining hands with it in the struggle and says that there is no reason why these Parties should not be united to the very end, without fear or compromise, on matters to which both basically subscribe. There is no reason for steering clear of this battle which now takes on a double importance, for the secular part of the community is extending its aid to the opponents of orthodox Jewry.

Kol Ha'am (Communist) reverts to its old argument that Israel must apply to Egypt for the right of passage through the Suez Canal, and proudly cites the fact that this has been taken up by the Arab radio and beamed back in Arabic and Hebrew. The paper also calls attention to the fact that the Davar editorial of last week, asserting that Israel would not be a sword for hire, was also quoted by the Cairo radio. Kol Ha'am regrets that there are some elements in the country who would have it reversed.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) asks wherein will the 24-nation London Conference succeed when the Security Council, which approved of the right of Israel to use the Suez Canal as an international waterway but did not enforce its resolution, failed? The participation in the conference of Egypt, on whose account Israel was not invited, hangs in doubt, but it remains a fact that this discrimination leaves Israel where she was before insofar as the navigation of the Canal is concerned.

Own Chestnuts

Thus, the "Suez Incident" has changed nothing. But while she is not ready to pull the chestnuts out of the fire for others, Israel is bent upon getting her own chestnuts and just as the Suez will be open to the shipping of other nations, so will it remain free for Israel ships.

Foreign observers, according to Herut, are hard put to explain Israel's inaction at so great an historic moment and conclude that there must be something genuine behind the Government's singular behaviour. But we, who know our Foreign Ministry quite intimately, know that there is nothing behind this policy but political vacuity and confusion. There is a way of breaking the Egyptian siege, of extracting Israel out of her isolation and of making her the key point in any solution for ensuring peace in the region. And Herut will point it out at today's session of the Foreign Affairs and Security committee.

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Today's Postbag

THE WEATHER

	A	b	c	d
Mt. Cana'an	25	19	27	15
Tiberias	29	20	29	20
Haifa Port	28	25	31	21
Natanya	32	24	32	21
Tel Aviv Kirya	30	24	32	21
Tel Aviv Port	29	24	29	20
Lydda Airport	35	23	33	23
Jerusalem	29	15	34	23
Beersheba	42	21	35	26
Eilat	37	23	41	42

*A) Humidity at 5 p.m. B) Minimum temp. C) Maximum yesterday. D) Maximum temp. expected today.

THE COTTON pest has spread to the western Jezreel Valley, causing much damage, in some cases the entire crop has been ruined.

* * *

MUHARRAM 1 falls tomorrow, marking the Moslem New Year, the first day of the first lunar month of the year 1376.

* * *

A PLEA of not guilty was entered by Albert Kinsley, formerly of London, who has been charged by the Tel Aviv police with knowingly making a false statement before a public Notary. No date has been fixed for the opening of the hearing.

Raindrops In Capital

A few drops of rain, described by the Meteorological Station at Lydda Airport as "insignificant," fell in Jerusalem at about 6.30 yesterday evening.

The weatherman explained that slight rain at the end of a *sharav* period is not a very uncommon phenomenon and has been recorded in previous years, but usually later than in August.

According to the explanation, "a centre of upper low pressure connected with unstable air penetrated into our region yesterday afternoon and caused a rise in temperature and a few drops of rain in the Judean Hills."

Temperatures slightly higher than normal are expected to continue in the hilly regions.

Funeral of Two Young Brothers

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Two young brothers were buried today at the Kiryat Shaul cemetery. They were Yosef and Ronnie Khalfon-Btesh, aged six and 10 respectively, who drowned yesterday in the sea off Bat Yam where they lived. The large funeral party left from the Bat Yam Synagogue in the Amidar quarter.

The tragedy occurred when the two youngsters were bathing with their sister Rahel, 9, and their aunt Naomi, Yahrutz, 21. Ronnie saw his brother swept off his feet by a wave and went to his rescue, losing his own life in the attempt.

The 31-year-old father of the two children, who works in Bat Yam Hospital, is now on reserve service. *(Itim)*

SIRENS TESTED IN REHOVOT TODAY

Air raid sirens will be tested today in Rehovot in the following places: Shikun Havatikim, including Rehov Herzl, Rehov Amiel Roginsky, Rehov Hazit Darom, Rehov Amos Danieli, Rehov Ze'ev Wird, Kikar Yitzhak Sadeh, Rehov Hannah Avrech and the side streets of the Shikun Havatikim. The siren will sound a continuous blast for three minutes. In the case of an actual alarm, the warning will be a warbling note.

NO MORE SEDANS IN ARMY

TEL AVIV, Monday. — All Sedans in use in the Defence Forces will be replaced by jeeps. A decision to that effect was recently made by G.H.Q. in order to foster austerity in the Army.

Under current regulations, high-ranking officers are entitled to a sedan. The new rule will affect everyone, even the Chief of Staff, it is reliably learned.

Capital's Council Meeting Today In Effort to Speed Up Decision

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In an effort to force a quick decision in the matter of granting a building licence for Professor Nelson Glueck's archaeological school, Mayor Gershon Agron has called a meeting of the Municipal Council for this evening.

A third meeting is tentatively scheduled for Sunday. At that meeting, any number of councillors will constitute a quorum and the licence can be granted even if the religious coalition partners, aided by the opposition Herut continue to boycott meetings.

Yesterday, the religious Deputy Mayors, Messrs. Moshe Porush and Moshe Gevirtzman, continued to carry on their normal work at the Municipality.

However, preparing for the eventuality of the Orthodox quitting the Coalition, the Mapai factior has opened talks with the Progressive and Wizo councillors. This proposed coalition lacks only one person to form a working majority, and that is the vote of Mr. I. H. Janovsky, the General Zionist councillor.

Mr. Janovsky, who is at present convalescing from a prolonged illness, is not expected to take his seat on the Council before August 15.

A Mapai spokesman said last night that the blank refusal by the religious members to give a licence for a school where reform services might be held was "understandable," although Mapai could not agree with this point of view.

Herut's action was based on political expediency, the spokesman charged. One Herut councillor, Mr. Avraham Axelrod, had already voted in favour of granting the building licence when the matter was discussed by the Local Town Planning Commission Subcommittee. His boycott, therefore, could not be attributed to "religious grounds or conscience."

Herzog Reaffirms Fight on Reform

Jerusalem Post Reporter

"We will fight with all our spiritual strength against Reform Judaism," Chief Rabbi Herzog declared yesterday afternoon at a conference of some 200 rabbis at the Rav Kook Institute in Jerusalem. The Chief Rabbinate is not considering any compromise with the Reform Movement, Rabbi Herzog declared.

The two-and-a-half hour conference was sponsored by the Chief Rabbinate.

Rabbi Herzog expressed strong opposition to the proposed establishment of a reform temple in Jerusalem by a movement "which is called Judaism, but is no such thing." He said that he and Chief Rabbi Y. Unterman had spoken with Dr. Nelson Glueck (who proposes that Reformed services be held in the projected Archaeological School in Jerusalem) in an attempt to persuade him to drop the idea. The meeting had no results, and the Rabbinate was thus forced to issue its ban on the establishment of a Reform synagogue, Rabbi Herzog explained.

Chief Rabbi I. Nissim, Rishon leZion, stated in his address that the functions of the Rabbinate had been severely limited by the law. He called for a "break through" of these limitations by an extensive public relations campaign.

He urged the creation of a Hebrew literature with a positive attitude towards the observant Jew, so that schoolchildren would be taught a point of view other than "that unworthy propaganda against the sages of Israel in the poems of Y.L. Gordon — and the poison in the books of Mendele or Ahad Ha'am."

Rabbi Nissim called on the rabbis in the Diaspora not to ordain rabbis who had not studied in Israel for at least two years. He deplored the fact that there was still no access to the Wailing Wall — "a question for us not of politics but of the soul."

Rabbi Z. Warhaftig, Deputy Minister for Religious Affairs, speaking on the function of the rabbis in this country, called on the spiritual leaders to work among the people.

The conference adopted all of the 10 draft resolutions which were put before it. These include establishing a loan fund for young married couples, cutting down on luxuries and expanding religious education.

At a Press conference in Jerusalem yesterday, Dr. Z. Warhaftig said that the Chief Rabbinate's ban on the introduction of Reform services in Israel did not go counter to the Independence Proclamation.

STRIKING FAMILIES SENT BACK TO HAIFA

Eight Indian families who were staging an all-night strike in front of the Jewish Agency in Jerusalem, were transported back to their homes in the Ein Hamifratz *ma'abara*, near Haifa, at four o'clock yesterday morning.

A Jewish Agency spokesman said in Jerusalem last night that police had been called in because the families were keeping their children out on the pavement all night.

Police denied the strikers' charge of rough treatment. The demonstrators were demanding that they be given permanent jobs or be sent back to India.

State Controller Replies To Emek Hefer Council

The State Controller, in a statement published yesterday, declared that he would not enter into a public argument with the Emek Hefer Regional Council, which has requested a revision of the Controller's highly unfavourable report on the Council's conduct of business. At their meeting at Kfar Vitkin on Sunday, Councillors took exception to the State Controller's charges of imposing rates without legal quorums, malpractices in the award of public works contracts and negligence in the storing of public property.

The Council's protest, the Controller said, was "incompatible with the basic idea of his function and ran counter to its legal foundation."

The Controller pointed out, however, that the Emek Hefer Regional Council had been shown the findings for comment before the report was published, as is usual in such cases.

The Regional Council at its meeting had reaffirmed its confidence in the Chairman who had been specifically criticized in the report. They further claimed that the report had been drafted "in utter disregard of the Council's nature and character."

2 Negev Companies Paying Their Way

Jerusalem Post Bureau

BEERSHEBA, Monday. — Two of the eight enterprises sponsored by the Ministry of Development are now paying their way, and two others have almost reached that stage. The former are Mifalei Tovala, the company running a fleet of giant trucks which carry minerals from the Negev, and Haralt Ve'Hol Zach, the clay and fine sand company. Almost paying are the Negev Phosphates Plant and Chemicals and Fertilizers. Regarding the latter two, however, differences have arisen between the companies and the Government over the method of calculating amortization and interest on loans.

This was revealed here today by Mr. E. Preminger, Assistant Director General of the Ministry of Development.

THE TOBACCO harvest began this week in the North. Crops are about 20 per cent below those of 1955, mainly because of the late rains.

MAC Clears Israel In Bardala Clash

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Israel authorities were exonerated yesterday of implication in the killing on August 1 of two Jordan National Guardsmen at Bardala, south of Tirat Zvi, near Beisan.

The M.A.C. at an emergency session, however, passed a Jordan resolution blaming Israel for violating Article III, Paragraph 3 of the Armistice Agreement (acts of hostility perpetrated from the territory of one of the parties on the other).

Israel voted against the resolution, pointing out that the U.N. investigation had not furnished any proof whatsoever that an Israel military unit or any Israelis at all had been implicated.

Chairman's Declaration

The Chairman declared that his vote did not imply that the Israel authorities were implicated in the incident.

Israel was represented by Rav-Seren R. Hillel, Seren Y. Ben-Dov and Segen S. Levinson; Jordan by Col. M. Sa'adi and Capt. Nazif. Col. J.E.L. Castonguay was in the chair.

The Jordanian resolution adopted said that "a group of armed persons from Israel having crossed the border at 11 p.m. on August 1 encountered a Jordan patrol and an exchange of fire followed. A second paragraph said "aggressors from Israel" at about 3.30 a.m. on August 2 encountered another Jordanian patrol in the area and opened submachinegun fire on this patrol, killing two National Guardsmen.

Transport Dep't Men Declare Strike

TEL AVIV, Monday. — Employees of the local Licensing Department of the Ministry of Transport will go on strike on August 23 if the deputy director of the office is not promoted one grade, the Labour Council decided today.

The promotion had been agreed on between the Civil Service Commission and the shop stewards of the Licensing Department, but has not yet been implemented. The Civil Servants Union has sanctioned the strike.

Aguda Workers Meet Tonight

TEL AVIV, Monday. — The convention of the Agudat Yisrael is scheduled to open at Beit Ha'am tomorrow evening to hear reports from their leaders, the Deputy Knesset Speaker, Mr. B. Mintz, Rabbi Kalman Kahana, M.K., and Rabbi Yosef Cohenman, the Gaon of Ponevyezh.

This week's convention will be the sixth and comes nearly six years after the last one. Mr. Mintz, the undisputed leader of the 12,300 registered Aguda Workers, will have little opposition to counter, as his greatest opponents, Mr. Ya'acov Landau and Mr. Avraham Goldrat, who made life miserable for him at the last convention, have since left the party.

The party does not seem to be facing big issues at present, for few members will press the group to unite either with the Agudat Yisrael to the right, or with the Hapoel Hamizrahi to the left — as was the case five years ago.

However, the convention is scheduled to continue for three days at the Yad Lebanim hall in Petah Tikva, and its agenda includes such points as the development of Orthodox villages, integration, strengthening of Orthodox education and ties with Yeshivot.

Natorei Karta Tell Why

Jerusalem Post Reporter

In their first Press conference—held despite a self-imposed ban, since it was a clear-cut case of "life and death" *(pikuah nefesh)*—two leaders of Natorei Karta, an ultra-Orthodox sect, yesterday explained the motives impelling them to demonstrate against Saturday traffic.

They were Rabbi Yosef Sheinberg, Secretary of the *Eda Haharadit*, and Rabbi Yeshaya Sheinberger, who did all the talking. Rabbi Sheinberger opened by denying that he was the "Foreign Minister" of the sect despite this designation on the official invitation to the press.

The unprecedented step of calling a Press conference for "atheist" journalists was taken, he said, so that the world could know that members of Natorei Karta were not "wild creatures."

He asked to speak in Yiddish, but upon the insistent demand of several journalists who disclaimed all knowledge of the language, he switched to Hebrew, which he speaks imperfectly.

Sabbath's Spokesman

Rabbi Sheinberg said that he was the spokesman on this occasion for the "Sabbath," and not for his followers. The Sabbath, he said, was the dearest possession of Jewry, and its desecration was an indescribable offence. He claimed that the "Mapai Histadrut" had organized a trip to Natanya last Saturday and produced a poster to back up his statement. Jerusalem, he said, was "fast following in the footsteps of Haifa."

"We cannot live in a country under such conditions," he said.

No clear answer was given to the question of what he proposed to do, only that "those who know what the Sabbath is do not live under such conditions."

Rabbi Sheinberger sidestepped other questions, or gave vague answers. Following his statement that the police had dispersed a demonstration with uncalled-for brutality, thrashing 10 demonstrators, he was asked:

"Didn't the demonstrators stone the police? Isn't it forbidden to throw stones on the Sabbath?"

The answer took the form of a lengthy dialectical analogy, the point of which was that the demonstrators carried on peaceful demonstrations until they were attacked. Then they returned the attack.

Unique Hebrew Inscription On Potsherd Found at Hatzor Dig

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS, Monday. — An interesting Hebrew inscription, a sculpture of the Canaanite period and an alabaster incense vessel are among the finds in the archaeological excavations at Hatzor during the current season, Dr. Yigael Yadin told newsmen at the site today.

The Hebrew inscription was found in Area A inside a four-room house which apparently belonged to a merchant and stood in the commercial quarter.

Among the various vessels that came to light was a fragment of a water jug on which the word *Le'machbirom* (לחברם) is engraved in Hebrew letters. The archaeologists believe the word indicates that the vessel's owner was a man named Machbiram — a name which has an authentic Hebrew ring.

The inscription dates back to the period of the Kings of Israel, and its interest lies in the fact that until now no Hebrew inscriptions have been found north of the Kinneret. This is the first of archaeological value.

On the same spot, an ivory tray was uncovered which appears to have served for the preparation of cosmetics. On one side of it there is the head of the goddess Astarte, flanked by cherubs. The other side of the tray has a carving of the Tree of Life, in the form of a date palm.

A stone sculpture of the 12th century B.C.E. was also found. It is of a man with the feet of an ox sitting on a chair. The head is broken. The style is Egyptian. The fact that it was found near an altar strengthens the view that a place of worship has been uncovered.

An exquisitely shaped alabaster incense vessel was also discovered there, and looks as though it were made by a foreign artist. None like it in workmanship or material has yet been found in this country.

Religious paraphernalia of the 13th century B.C.E. were uncovered, as well as several badly obliterated Hebrew inscriptions on potsherds.

At the end of last season, a large block of stone weighing about five tons was found, apparently an altar, and underneath it a pit containing the remnants of sacrifices. This season the stone was completely unearthed and found to stand diagonally to a wall, presumably because of an unsuccessful past attempt to move it.

FORMOSAN MOSLEM GROUP IN JORDAN

AMMAN, Monday (Reuter). —A Moslem goodwill mission from Formosa arrived today on a one-week official visit. They will meet Government leaders tomorrow and have an audience with King Hussein.

Last week, the four-man mission visited the Lebanon and will continue its tour next week of the Arab states, excluding Egypt and Syria.

Freed Yiddish Poet Returns to Warsaw

NEW YORK (INA). — Moshe Broderson, noted Yiddish poet and dramatist, returned to Warsaw after five and a half years in Soviet prisons, "The New York Times" reported from the Polish capital today.

It said that Broderson had been freed last September, and had carried back to Poland last week a notice from the Soviet Prosecutor-General that "proceedings against you have been terminated and in this matter you are now considered rehabilitated."

He was sentenced in 1950 to 10 years in prison on charges "of Jewish nationalism," and was swept up in the anti-Semitic drive against Yiddish writers and artists by Stalin in 1948.

15 Said Dead

Of the 85 Jewish literary and theatrical figures working in Moscow after World War II, Broderson said he thought that at least 15 are "no longer alive." But he did not disclose how they died. He said that among them were David Bergelson, Benjamin Zuskind, Itzek Feffer, Peretz Markish, David Hoffstein, Leib Kvitke, Haziah Dehroshin, and a man named Nussinov.

All the remaining Jewish writers imprisoned by Stalin have been freed and rehabilitated. The most important of those living again in Moscow, he added, are Shmuel Halkin, Shaike Berman, Rachel Boimvoll, and Note Lurye.

Kraft Paper Made From Eucalpytus

HADERA, Monday. — Twenty ton of kraft wrapping paper, made from locally grown eucalyptus fibres, rolled off the American-Israel paper company's mills last Friday, the company announced today. The pulp was processed in Australia from 100 tons of Israel-grown raw material, shipped by the Hadera company in conjunction with the Ministry of Agriculture.

The trial was the first of a series intended to determine whether the pulp is usable in industrial production.

The eucalyptus experiments were only one phase in the intensive development programme undertaken by the Hadera mills to establish a pulp-producing mill in Israel, the company announced. An on-the-spot survey of local vegetable fibres indicates that pulp can be produced locally within a year and a half.

Work Forges Ahead on New Link in Corridor's Security Road

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Work on the Jerusalem Corridor's 12.8 kilometre link in its security road, tentatively named "Refaim Road," is going rapidly ahead. The road branches off from the Nes Harim road near the former Deir Ashsheikh railway station and follows the tortuous wadi, called Nahal Shorek, through the Judean Hills. It ends near the Shimshon cement factory, at Har-tuv, in the Judean foothills.

No point of the road can be subject to direct artillery bombardment without the capture of the nearby hills, the Press was told yesterday during a tour of the roadbed.

When the new road is completed, it will not materially shorten the distance to and from the capital. But it will be a great boon to heavy trucks *en route* to Jerusalem. The road gradient until Ein Karem is much smaller than on the Sha'ar Hagai highway.

This permits heavy trucks to travel at much greater speeds. It is expected that all heavy traffic will be diverted to the "Refaim Road," thus permitting better exploitation of the Sha'ar Hagai road by lighter vehicles.

The new road, which closely hugs the railway line, runs through some of the wildest country in the Corridor.

Craggy Hills

At every point, it is overshadowed by steep, craggy hills, often honeycombed with caves and studded with bushes and small trees. It was explained that within a few more years a natural forest, mainly of oak trees, would cover the area.

Almost 10 kilometres of the roadbed has already been finished. More than 300,000 cubic metres of limestone have been blasted out of the hills by the 80-man crew, and another 100,000 cubic metres must yet be cleared away.

It is hoped that the roadbed will be finished by the end of November. The work is mechanized as much as possible with half the labour force being skilled.

So far, IL750,000 has been spent on the roadbed. This figure will rise to IL1m. when this stage of the work is completed. The bridges, costing about IL30,000, and macadamizing IL400,000, will bring the total cost to IL1,700,000.

Is not known if any settlements will be established along the wadi.

THE MAYOR of Tel Aviv and city Councillors were present yesterday at the gala opening of the new Tel Aviv swimming pool. Schoolchildren who were the first to "taste" the waters were treated to sweets by the Mayor after their dip.

Former President of the American Medical Association, Dr. Elmer Hess (left) shown in conversation with the Director of the Hadassah Medical Organization, Dr. Kalman J. Mann.

Visitors' Gallery

MD's Entitled to Fair Fee, Says U.S. Surgeon

The question of how much a doctor should take in fees has recently been a much-discussed issue in the U.S. Socialized medicine, as practised in Britain, for instance, has always been opposed by the highest authority of American physicians, the American Medical Association. Only gradually did the A.M.A. come to approve of voluntary health insurance.

Dr. Elmer Hess, who in June completed a year's term as President of the A.M.A., takes an outspoken stand on this issue. Now visiting Israel at the invitation of Hadassah, he told *The Jerusalem Post* that a "physician is entitled to a fair fee for his service like any other person in the community."

"In a free enterprise system, if Dr. Smith wants to charge $1,000 for an operation, that's his privilege. There are some men who consider their services worth more than others."

On the other hand, Dr. Hess says that he does not know of a doctor in America who would not adjust his fee to meet the patient's pocketbook. "I make this statement without any reservations," he said.

'Rough and Tough'

Described in an American magazine recently as "a rough, tough, 66-year-old surgical urologist," Dr. Hess carries out his theory of fees at the Hess Urological Clinic at St. Vincent's Hospital in Erie, Pennsylvania, where the patient sets the price.

"We never refuse any service. We estimate the patient's financial ability to pay and we tell him to come as close as possible without borrowing money or mortgaging the house." About 40 per cent of his patients actually pay more than the minimum fee, Dr. Hess says.

Voluntary health insurance was considered by the A.M.A. as a lesser evil than socialized medicine "and we had to take it. To be honest, we adopted it as a weapon against socialized medicine." Dr. Hess says that in "the old days" before voluntary insurance, only 25 per cent of his patients paid him "and I made a damned good living." He points out, however, that physicians have gained financially by this kind of insurance, since patients who previously could not afford to pay anything are now covered by insurance. "What we lost was a bit of our wholly professional status."

As far as Israel is concerned, Dr. Hess points out that an "entirely different" problem is involved. Great numbers of destitute persons have come and some way has to be found to care for them. This is a public health problem and, as such, is the job of the Government. "But the moment they can afford it, they should pay."

Dr. Hess emphasized that because of his short visit he was not competent to discuss Israel's medical problems. He said, however, that he was "very impressed" with the quality of urological work being done here and that the standards of medical education were very high.

Dr. Hess does not say how much a doctor should be paid. What should be kept in mind, he says, is that professional persons "make your community and they should be the best paid in the community."

A six footer, Dr. Hess, in his youth, played professional football and baseball. He served with distinction at the Meuse-Argonne battle and at Chateau-Thierry as a medical officer in the 2nd Division during World War I. After serving as a general practitioner, Dr. Hess became interested in the little known medical science of urology, which specializes in the diseases of the kidney and the bladder. The clinic that bears his name was built in 1937.

"What are my hobbies? Everything is a hobby with me. I just enjoy living." Smoking is one hobby Dr. Hess gave up "last Friday morning. "I decided I wasn't going to cough any more."

Dr. Hess has two married daughters, and a granddaughter "or son" on the way. *M.E.*

500 RETURNING residents and immigrants arrived at Haifa on the s.s. Negbah yesterday. The immigrants will disembark today and will be sent to the Ta'anach region and other development areas.

Gables in Brief

CRASH.—Four persons were killed and seven badly injured yesterday when two carriages of an electric train jumped the rails at Skierniewice, near Warsaw.

ARSON. — Five fires were deliberately started during the weekend in St. Patrick's Cathedral and four other New York churches.

Less Politics At 'Spartakiade'

By HENRY SHAPIRO

MOSCOW Monday. (UP). — The Soviet Union's pre-Olympic Games began yesterday with ceremonies so impressive they produced one of the most colourful spectacles seen in Moscow in years. The "Spartakiade" had 10,000 athletes and 100,000 spectators.

All of the top Soviet leaders, including Nikolai Bulganin and Nikita Khrushchev, were present. So were diplomatic officials and Japanese Foreign Minister M. Shigemitsu. The spectators jammed into the new Luzhniki stadium cheered wildly as the 10,000 athletes from 15 different constituent Republics paraded on the track and field.

At the outset of the athletic programme, groups of children ran to the central box and presented the Soviet leaders with flowers, while others pelted the crowd with more flowers. Then masses of children stretched in formation across the field forming the phrases "Privet Rodiny" and "Spasibe Rodiny," meaning "Greetings to the Motherland" and "Thanks Motherland." Until 1953 it would have been "Thanks to Comrade Stalin."

This time the stadium was not decorated with portraits of any leaders, dead or alive but there were portraits of living athletes. The principal athletic event was the 10,000 metre race. Vladimir Kuc set a new U.S.S.R. record with 28 minutes, 57.8 seconds, beating his own record by 1.4 seconds. The world record is 28.42.8. He was ahead of the 20 other participants from the very beginning and ran almost leisurely. The Spartakiade will last until the 16th.

PARACHUTISTS GOING TO FRANCE

The Israel parachutists at the Moscow international jumping contests have been invited to visit France and Yugoslavia, but because of lack of time, they will visit France only, it was stated yesterday in an official summary of their achievements.

He's a brilliant advocate. His keen analytical mind instantly decides on essentials
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We express our deep sympathy to

Mr. W. Lazarus

on the passing away of his father.

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express deepfelt sympathy with
Mr. Leroy Gates, P.G.C.,
AND FAMILY
on the loss of his son
Walter

DENIZCILIK BANKASI TAO
(DENIZYOLLARI) ISTANBUL

ANNOUNCEMENT
The embarkation of passengers on the
M/V Marmara
leaving for Istanbul tomorrow August 8, will take place today, August 7, at 1 p.m., and not on the morning of August 8 as previously announced.

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New Year Greetings

5717 תשי"ז

A SPECIAL SECTION OF
PERSONAL NEW YEAR GREETINGS
will be incorporated in the enlarged issue of
THE JERUSALEM POST
on the eve of Rosh Hashana,
September 5, 1956

Subscribers wishing to extend personal greetings to relatives and friends are offered substantial reductions from our regular holiday rate — IL5 per single column inch instead of IL7.500.

This offer is extended only to subscribers and is valid only for personal greetings.

Readers are requested to submit orders not later than August 26.

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Economic News from Abroad

France Rules the Waves

● The first tidal power scheme in the world is being constructed by the French Government in the estuary of the River Rance, just above St. Malo. It involves a very heavy capital investment — about £1,000 per installed kilowatt, as against £60 for a coal-fired electric generator, and perhaps £300 for a kilowatt of nuclear energy. But the plant would have an indefinite life, saving some 500,000 tons of coal each year and providing 800m. kwh. per annum. Over a number of years, the French engineers have evolved a new "bulb" type of water flowing in either direction, or turning in a single valve. The pumping operation will be used to raise the water level in the estuary at high tide and to lower it at low tide, thus creating longer useful generating periods in both directions. The most important point in the project is that it can use up surplus power from the national network for additional raising or lowering of the water level so as to increase output at the peak hours of demand for power. The 800m. long dam of the Rance project containing 38 generating units of 9,000 kw. will be completed by 1960. But the French are already planning a second enormous tidal power project envisaging the closing off of the Mont Saint Michel bay by a 40 km. long dam that would be equipped with 1,200 generators of 10,000 k.w. capacity and could produce about half of the total consumption of electric power in France.

What U.N.O. Costs

● The U.N.O. budget for 1956 has been fixed at $48.6m. — somewhat below the $50m. record of the previous year — but the expenditures of the U.N.'s specialised agencies continue to increase as their various services expand. In the current year, UNESCO plans to spend $10.7m., the Food and Agricultural Organization — $6.6m., the World Health Organisation — $10.2m. and the International Labour Organisation — $7.4m. In addition to these main bodies, for which all member countries are assessed on a fixed basis, there are many voluntary assistance programmes which run into substantial amounts, e.g., the Technical Assistance Programme ($28m.), the Children's Fund ($16m.), and the Refugee Fund ($2m.). In 1954/55 some $25m. were raised for the Palestinian Refugees Agency and about $26m. for the Korean Reconstruction Agency.

The main contributors are the U.S. (a third of the total), U.S.S.R. (15.5 per cent) and the U.K. (8.5 per cent).

Volta River Project

● The Gold Coast will become one of the world's main aluminium suppliers with the completion of the huge Volta River project, which is to cost £280m. The project involves the building of the world's largest dam, flooding 3,500 square miles of land, in order to provide a steady supply of water for a power station of 600,000 kw. This will serve an electric smelter to process aluminium from the vast local deposits of bauxite. The dam will also make possible large-scale irrigation, while the new lake will be used for developing an extensive fishing industry. The scheme will be operated on the lines of the Tennessee Valley Authority and will be executed by the Gold Coast Government. It will be financed partly from local reserves (accumulated from cocoa profits) and partly from an anticipated loan from the International Bank, and from the participation of Britain and Canada.

Inflation in Brazil

● Inflation in Brazil proceeds apace, and prices of some basic commodities have doubled since the beginning of 1956. To counter widespread speculation, the Government ordered banks to increase their reserves with the Bank of Brazil in order to squeeze credits. Retail sales of food by the Government in larger centres are also planned to keep prices down. Meanwhile, minimum wages have been raised by about 80 per cent — and in some poorer regions by 100 per cent and more.

Czechs Buy Cotton

● Prague has gone up to first place in Egyptian cotton purchases, "Al Ahram" reported yesterday, quoting official figures released by the Ministry of Trade in Cairo.

In the period between the beginning of the present season and July 25 Czech cotton purchases have jumped up to 941,807 kantars compared with only 243,102 kantars during the same period last year.

Despite the recent events, France has kept its position as Egypt's third largest cotton purchaser, after India. Japan, in fourth place, bought more cotton from Egypt in the fortnight ending on July 25 than any other country, with 24,538 kantars compared with only 5,508 kantars in the same period last year.

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Tuesday, August 7, 1956
Av 30, 5716. — Sh'lishi 30, 1376

LET us assume that the railway to Eilat, so eagerly supported by the Ministry of Development, has been constructed according to schedule, i.e., in about three years time, and with an expenditure of some IL50m. — almost double the amount invested in the Dead Sea Works. For laymen, this assumption may be considered reasonable, though it implies a good deal of confidence in experts' preliminary estimates and engineers' time-tables.

LONG WAY TO EILAT

Recollecting the fate of similar estimates made for other development projects after what seemed like even more thorough exploratory work, and the fact that it took over three years and approximately IL12m. (at the present rates) to build the Na'an-Beersheba railway — which is 75 km. long, compared with about 310 kms. of the Beersheba-Eilat route — and runs largely through level country, partly using the old Turkish track, one may be inclined to add a certain safety margin.

The above estimate cannot have included anything more than the direct costs of railway construction, i.e., it did not take into account all the ancillary defence, procurement, social and other expenses involved in this projected population of the Arava on short notice. As a matter of fact, it is this settlement activity, the establishment of a new pioneer fringe connecting Eilat with the main body of Israel, which alone gives the proposed railway its proper setting and significance, turning it into something more than a mere track in the desert.

Do we, however, really intend to go that far? To pour tens of millions of pounds and dollars into barren land before its agricultural possibilities have been explored, its water resources developed, and its mining projects brought to fruition? Why the haste at a time when both money and human resources are urgently needed for many other purposes? This cannot be explained by the well-known fact that rail transport of bulk materials is cheaper than trucking.

First, nobody (not even the Ministry of Development) can yet foretell when the 500,000 tons of mining materials for export — needed to make the railway pay its way — will be available. Second, the railway to Beersheba has just now been completed and is especially intended to transport these materials. Third, should a means of cheap haulage for ores to the South become necessary, it would presumably be best provided by constructing aerial cable cars, which involve smaller investment and maintenance costs.

One is left with the awkward feeling that the real reason for urgency lies in the offer of the "Dunkerquoise" which, however, does not show any sensational merits. It would perhaps be otherwise if the company proposed to construct and operate the railway at its own expense, but an offer of somewhat better credit terms to the Israel Government for a contracting job of such magnitude is nothing to be excited about.

Having spent so much on improving internal transport facilities during recent years, one would be glad to see more means diverted to expanding our productive capacity, even though it may involve more difficulties and less glamour. Besides, it is only by means of a sound economy that permanent links with Eilat can be forged.

Reader's Letters

NEGEV POTASH

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — Mr. Dan Bavly, in his article in today's issue, has made a valuable contribution to the debate on the potential and the importance of our natural resources for the increasing fertiliser requirements of Asia.

Some of his figures, however, call for adjustment.

According to the foreign trade statistics of the Bank of Japan, Japan's imports of raw materials for the production of chemical fertilisers during 1955 were as follows:

Raw Phosphates — approx. 1,600,000 metric tons; Potash — approx. 750,000 metric tons, while Japan's salt imports during that year amounted to about 2,000,000 metric tons.

Yours, etc.
JOACHIM O. RONALL
Jerusalem, July 24.

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Newest Thing in water travel are two-metre-long motor scooters shown above at Ruislip, England, which are driven by a two-stroke engine. They hit a top speed of 24 k.p.h., have a re-inforced fibre glass hull that makes them virtually unsinkable. Here one of the scooters is being tried out by two attractive drivers. Express Photo

Competition Good For Exports

By a Special Correspondent

THERE is much to be said in favour of active promotion of our export trade in agricultural products. Our production of vegetables, eggs and flowers and some varieties of fruit already surpasses the absorption capacity of the local market. The added value of these goods is much higher than the average of our industrial products, even when foreign currency outlay for packing, fertilisers, water and transport is correctly calculated.

In Israel, and in her sub-tropical parts in particular, everything ripens a month earlier than in the countries of the Western Mediterranean. There is a growing demand for off-season vegetables and fruits in European hard-currency countries ready to pay attractive prices for luxury food. Results achieved until now are far from brilliant as far as the quantities shipped are involved.

During the first five months of 1956, officially announced exports were: 960 tons of bananas at $140,000; 2838 tons of ground nuts in shell at $852,000; 2.2m. eggs at $98,000; fresh goose liver at $30,000; live chicks at $42,000; flowers at $20,000; and smaller amounts for capsicums, egg plant, avocadoes, strawberries, honey and milk. Officials in the Ministry of Agriculture have been clamouring for the setting up of Marketing Boards as the one and only efficient means of developing these and other export items.

This week, the Cabinet decided on the establishment of an agricultural export company which will act as a central body for marketing all agricultural products except citrus. This company is to receive sizable cheap credits from the Development Budget and other public funds, and is to finance the growing of substantial quantities of tomatoes, potatoes, etc., by guaranteeing the farmers, private or co-operative, remunerative prices. Moreover, the company will also go into the buying and exporting of products already being exported by existing bodies such as Tnuva, Tenne and the Shuk Hakial.

Is Competition Harmful?

Our officials are deeply convinced that competition is a harmful thing and that only a State-supervised and controlled central body is capable of adequately dealing with the export of agricultural products. We wonder whether a recent experience would shock them out of their complacent attitude. We have a central marketing organisation for citrus by-products, the Citrus and Canned Products Association, which is not State-controlled but is managed by industrialists and merchants, representing eleven leading factories.

Last season, one of the founders, Assis, decided to leave the C.C.P.A. and to export its products under its own brand name. Pessimists foresaw unfair competition, dumping prices, a decline of exports. Yet the actual results of this season are quite different.

Exports rose considerably, Assis selling even more than its former share in the C.C.P.A. Customers abroad are now in a position to choose between two Israel brands, both of which are of the same standard and which do not differ in price. A similar development could be observed in groundnut exports.

There are a few obvious conclusions to be drawn from these facts. The Government must exert strong control over standards of quality. As long as our quantities are extremely small compared with the total imports of our markets, our products may be more easily introduced by different exporters, each maintaining close contact with his brokers and customers abroad. Competition forces exporters to give their clients a maximum of service and establishes confidence.

Valuable experience, acquired at heavy cost and through pioneering, would be lost if existing exporters were virtually thrown out of business and a new company would use public money on a large scale not only for promoting new export products but also for those already shipped abroad in rising quantities.

Let us not deceive ourselves. The export of vegetables is no less complicated or risky than the manufacture of potash or sugar. Heavy risks are involved in the growing of the right varieties, in selling in different markets, in packing and transport. It is hard to believe that the investment of huge amounts of capital will produce satisfactory results in one season. The organic growth of exports through the painful and careful accumulation of experience cannot be replaced by sudden hormone injections of public funds.

Taxes Paid by Self-Employed Rise

By Our Economic Editor

WHEN the individual income tax payers list was published for the first time a year ago, it immediately became a best-seller, though it chiefly served to satisfy private curiosity. Few persons have cared, however, to have a look into the statistical summaries and analytical tables contained in the recent Report on Government Revenue, which alone make the picture intelligible from the economic and social point of view. To be sure, the figures refer to the income-year 1952-53, when the average Cost-of-Living Index stood at 168, i.e., almost a third lower than at present, and mainly to the self-employed taxpayers, but under the prevailing circumstances they present the best approximations possible.

Whatever criticism may be levelled against them as regards completeness, reliability etc., it must be borne in mind that they have been produced by the reconstructed income-tax administration headed by Mr. Z. Sharef and the very fact of their publication is evidence that the present Revenue Commissioner regards these figures as worthy of study.

Indeed, the vague concept of "self-employed earners" becomes tangible for the first time. The income tax paid by this category soared from IL23m. in 1953/54 to (a projected) IL73m. in the current year, and there has been much talk about progressive shifting of the tax burden to these higher income groups who previously shirked their fiscal duties.

However, last year's revenue figures were inflated by the collection of considerable tax arrears so as to make impossible any inference concerning the respective levels of income. Now we learn that the average income of Jewish self-employed taxpayers in 1952/53 was somewhat above IL2,000. While no comparative average has been published for wage-earners, it can be tentatively estimated at about IL1,500 (the average wage of industrial workers was then somewhat below IL6 per work-day, exclusive of social emoluments and ancillary revenue, but rural and employment workers received much lower wages).

Differences of such magnitude are of course very significant, especially in a country with such steeply rising marginal tax rates. As a matter of fact, the average tax paid by the self-employed seems to have been about half as much again as that of the wage-earners. One is therefore rather intrigued to know whether it has increased or declined in recent years. Computations contained in the Report show that in the 1952-53 period the C.-o.-L. increments added over IL800 to the annual income of most wage-earners, while the income tax payable on that sum declined considerably (except for unmarried persons).

Considerable Gains

On the other hand, if the income of the self-employed rose parallel to the C.-o.-L. Index, those in the higher brackets gained considerably more, though their taxes often rose as well. However, in most cases, the incomes of both groups did not develop according to these patterns: basic wages rose too, while in most self-employed sectors, competition became stiffer. But it is evident that little can be gained from such general reflections.

The Report also shows the break-down of the self-employed according to income classes and trades. Of the 93,000 returns filed almost 15,000 were found to be below tax limit (many of these are presumably social cases) and another 36,000 had incomes below IL1,500 — altogether over 38 per cent of all self-employed persons who, however, accounted for less than 20 per cent of the total income.

About half of the total income went to the medium brackets of IL1,500—IL2,250, who made up somewhat more than half of the total number of earners. Higher income brackets took up approximately 40 per cent of the total income. Rich persons with incomes of IL10,000 and upward numbered altogether 292, with an annual bill of IL5.1m. — i.e., 1.5 per cent of the total. Only 7 persons had incomes of IL50,000 and upward.

Of the total amount of tax paid by the self-employed, only 5 per cent was contributed by those earning up to IL1,500, and 30 per cent by the medium brackets. The rich mentioned above raised 7.6 per cent of the total — in fact, they were paying more than half of their total income. Another 30 per cent of the tax was collected from the IL2,250—IL3,000 income brackets numbering altogether about 10,500 persons. While the income figures are higher today by perhaps as much as a third, the percentage of distribution need not have changed materially.

The above figures also include 8,000 non-Jewish earners, of whom 4,700 were liable to tax. It is of interest that among them the share of lower income brackets was much higher than among Jews, but on the other hand they included 50 of the above-mentioned "rich" and 5 of the 7 persons with incomes exceeding IL50,000.

The main occupational divisions of the self-employed (exclusive of those found below tax limit) is shown by the following table:

Occupational structure of self-employed 1952/53

Agriculture	10,300
Industry and Handicrafts	13,600
Building and Allied Trades	7,400
Transport	5,900
Commerce	17,700
Finance and Real Estate	2,100
Health	2,300
Professions	2,900
Hotels and Restaurants	2,300
Personal Services	2,800
Miscellaneous	6,500
Grand Total	73,600

The main industrial groups were clothing and footwear, wood, metal goods, food, fine mechanics and diamonds, and garages. Commerce included mostly retailers. The bulk of the "personal services" class were laundries, barbers etc.

The most prosperous classes were apparently physicians and other professions, with almost half of all earners getting more than IL2,000, and 17 per cent more than IL3,000 a year. Wholesale traders took up 23 per cent of the IL3,000-plus bracket, but retailers were almost all concentrated in the IL1,000-3,000 bracket. Industry and handicrafts, building, and finances were similarly placed but "real estate" accounted for over one-third of the earners in the below-IL1,000 bracket — as a result of rent restriction, which severely affected incomes from real property (the situation improved, however, following the amendment passed two years ago). In agriculture, the hotel and restaurant trade, and personal services, the typical income level was IL1,000-IL2,000.

Real Income

How far these figures reflect real income, i.e., to what extent income declarations have been correctly declared, is anyone's guess. Are we to believe that 70 per cent of the taxi drivers operating as self-employed taxi owners earned less than IL2,000 in 1952/53, i.e., under IL166 a month? Even were it to prove true, they were certainly spending on a much more lavish scale, perhaps because they were wasting on personal consumption the reserves they should have been accumulating for the replacement of their cars, or because they preferred to pile up debts, or in some other way.

Similarly, did no more than 13 per cent of all owner-barbers earn more than IL2,500, i.e., IL210 a month? And have only 7 per cent of grocery and vegetable shopkeepers managed to eke out at least IL250 a month? These questions must be asked because they involve the basic principles of the present income tax administration. Great progress has doubtless been achieved there, and starting from the feeling that the reinvigorated department means business, private opinion has also started to turn against tax-shirkers. The detailed Report gives us an opportunity of getting a glimpse of the working of the tax machinery, but it also supplies solid material for constructive critics.

Questions Left

It is to be hoped that the next reports will answer some of the questions and reflect further stages of the administration's progress. The fact that some actions had to be taken in a haphazard manner in the initial period is revealed by the figures concerning assessments made by Assessing Officers. In cases where the tax declaration had been rejected and the income liable to tax fixed by agreement, the originally assessed amount was on the average 31 per cent above that eventually agreed to and the tax due, 108 per cent higher. In cases where no declaration had been submitted at all, the average excess of the assessed income over the final amount was 54 per cent, and of the tax due, 246 per cent.

Even in cases where no agreement was reached and the Assessing Officer had to resort to an order, the assessed amount of the tax due was 78 and 138 per cent higher, respectively, than the final amount. Such large error margins caused both surprise and annoyance and undermined public goodwill, but they seem to be progressively narrowing as time goes on.

This is the second of two articles. The first appeared on last Tuesday's economic page.

Dangerous Drain of Skilled Workers

By Our Economic Correspondent

SEVERAL months ago, we drew attention to the danger of our losing skilled workers by emigration. Among the people who left the country we found a considerable number who were skilled craftsmen or members of the professions. They did not belong to the newcomers who had not yet found a place in the community. They had lived and worked here for many years, had a steady job, knew Hebrew and appeared to be completely acclimatized. They left, nevertheless, although that meant a leap into the unknown.

In the meantime, these cases have multiplied. We have no exact figures yet. The total number of emigrants (which also has risen during the past six months) does not suffice to indicate the draining off of skill. In this field, as in many others, it is not sufficient to count heads.

Technological skill is at a premium today all over the world. Russia is trying to turn out more and more trained technicians, since this is the key to opening the way to modern mass production. The third revolution in the Western word which has begun with the introduction of automation calls for more and more technological skill and the re-training of semi-skilled workers. At the same time, Asia and Africa need more technicians than ever before with the beginning of industrialization and big development projects. There is, in fact, an international market today for skills of every sort which did not exist twenty years ago. If Israel wants to keep her skilled workers she will have to compete for them with other countries.

In places where the problem is encountered day after day it is beginning to be realized that a solution of the problem is urgently needed if severe bottlenecks are to be avoided both in the productive economy and in development projects.

Why They Leave

In order to know what to do, it is first necessary to know more about those who leave and their motives for doing so. This is not easy, since public opinion often treats the emigrant as a deserter and many persons often leave without giving their real reasons. But it is possible to examine emigration statistics so as to find out how large is the percentage of technologists, craftsmen and members of the professions. Then we can start discussing what to do.

It is certain that coercive measures will not help. The attempts to place administrative and other obstacles in the way of prospective emigrants will not improve the mood of their colleagues and will not prove effective.

What we need are positive measures which would make work in this country more attractive to skilled persons. During the professionals' strike attention was centred on adequate remuneration. This, however, is only part, although an important part, of the whole picture. What the doctor, professor, technician, and agronomist need just as urgently as decent pay, is freedom of action and proper standing.

Defend the Weak

In this respect, the all-pervasive domination of the trade union doctrine has had a large share. It has nurtured a large number of professional organizations whose main business it is to defend weaker members, but hamper the freedom of stronger and more original personalities. It has brought about an egalitarianism which is inimical both to freedom and to top performance. It has glorified physical labour although modern economy needs technical skills.

If we look more closely into the emigration of skill we may well find that it is bound up closely with our central economic problem: how to free our enterprises from the needless administrative fetters which have developed in the past twenty years, and how to adapt our public life to new conditions. Not all the people who leave this country are merely seeking foreign fleshpots, and many of them would be an asset to the country if they remained. Let us find out if we cannot offer them here, at home, the wider opportunities that they now seek abroad.

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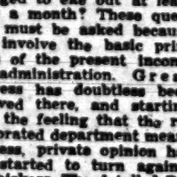

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Stocks and Commodities

Linked Securities Favoured in Tel Aviv

DULL conditions prevailed in the industrial section of the Tel Aviv market and the damage done to the textile shares by the strike threat, has not been repaired, although the labour dispute has subsided. Ata and Kurdanek shares have now for some time been on their lowest levels for many years.

Firm conditions prevailed in linked securities. Tavel Dollar fluctuated during the week, but ended up almost at its best, while Palestine Electric Second Prefs. improved by 4 points and Potash ordinary by 3 points. The Palestine Electric issues receded slightly, primarily on technical market grounds.

Very dull conditions prevailed on the "curb" with Israel Oil Prospectors coming down to under IL11.- Business was very quiet there as well.

International Oils Hit in New York

WHILE the industrial market, under the leadership of steels, kept firm and the Dow Jones Averages for 30 Industrials stood at 520.27, i.e. only one point under its all-time peak, more selling of shares offered by the Suez situation brought further losses to such companies as Gulf Oil, Royal Dutch, Socony, Standard Oil of California and New Jersey, all of which lost between $3-3 in the last two days. In addition to the Suez development, some companies have other troubles in the Middle East: The Trans-Arabian Pipeline revealed a sharp controversy with Lebanon over the latter's attempt to assess retroactive taxes for the pipeline bringing oil to the port of Sidon from Saudi Arabia.

Oils Continue Erratic in London

THE situation in the Middle East was responsible for the erratic appearance of oils after some rallying earlier in the week. British Petroleum dropped to 161/3 and a number of others followed. Generally, business was slack. Gilt-edged securities were an exception and rallied slightly. Reuter's Industrial Index was 213 as against 214.4 last week.

Paris Stock Market Depressed

IN a generally depressed stock market, Suez Canal shares were the only firm feature, when they recovered from their low of Ffrs. 68,200.- to Ffrs. 73,500.- on Friday. Prior to the Suez development, they stood at Ffrs. 93,000.-.

The price of gold advanced to Ffrs. 482,000.-, Ffrs. 5,000.- higher than two weeks ago. The Sovereign stood at Ffrs. 4,400.- as against Ffrs. 4,250.- a week ago. The unofficial rate for the US$ was Ffrs. 411.- on Friday, as against Ffrs. 390.- three weeks ago.

No Egyptian Cotton Deals in Liverpool

BUSINESS in Egyptian raw cotton has been brought to a standstill at the Liverpool cotton exchange, following the suspension of all further commercial payments between Britain and Egypt.

The new International Wheat Agreement came into force last week. The new maximum price is $2.00 per bushel for No. 1 Northern Manitoba wheat and the new minimum is $1.50. The market price is now $1.76½ a bushel.

By arrangement with I.L. Feuchtwanger Bank Limited

LOCAL BRIEFS

The Shilumim Corporation has hitherto aproved 16 kinds of equipment for which service agents of German firms may be active in this country. They include agricultural equipment, textile machinery, generators, printing machines, dairy equipment, dental equipment, weighing machines etc.

"Solkoor" exports in the first half of 1956 were approximately at the same level as a year ago. However, Turkey's share dropped from half to 15 per cent. Other important markets were the U.S. (15 per cent), Burma (15), Bulgaria and Finland (25). Tires and tubes and plate glass were the main commodities exported.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

AUGUST 6, 1956

Pop. Loans 1949/50/51 (L.10)	99
3½% Tavel Dollar 57/67	78½
4% Comp. Loan 55/61	61½
3½% War Loan 54/60	90½
3½% Gov. Bds. (large)	99½
4% Reg. Sterling "A"	98½
4% Reg. Israel Currency "B"	97½
Pal. Bearer Bds. Ser. 3	92
Bk. Leumi ord. sh. (L)	171
Bearer Savings Cert.	94½
A.P.B. Investm ord. sh. "B"	104½
Gault ord. sh. "B"	94½
Ellern's Inv. ord.	181
P.E.C.Inv.ord. "B" h.d.	99½
Gen. Mortg. Bk.ord.sh.	72½
Discr 4% debs.56/62	94
Mtr 4% Debs.(bearer)	91
5% pref. sh.	96
Pram 4% debs.60/64 reg.	79½
"Isra" 5% debs.	82½
I.L.D.C. ord.sh.reg.	103
5% ass. c)	95½
Atr. Pal. Inv.ord.sh.	71½
Rassco 6% pref.ord.sh.(L)	97½
Pal. Potash 6%pref.sh.	85½
"A" ord shares	89½
Pal.Elec.pref.sh. (L4n)	95½
4½%P.E.C.Debs.57/63	105½* 109**
Mehanot pref sh.	78½
4th ord. "B" sh.	106½
5-8%com.debs.	82½
"Hardaseh"ord. "B" 7%com.debs.59/63	108½ 85
Moller-Dor ord.sh.reg. y)	800
Pal.-Brewery 5%com.sh.	73½
Assis Bejarano"B"sh.	133½
"Isra" ord. sh. d)	104½
Mashav 6% debs. "A"	110
Pal. Cold St. 7% debs. ord.sh.reg.(full div.)	128 105
Pal. Constr. Tr. 6% debs	95½

Notes: a) purchasing price, b) selling price; c) ex-coupons; d) ex-dividend; e) ex right; z) in % of IL1,000; y) in Pruta; 15.6/13.12; * Dollar; ** Index.

PIA

Capital Investment For Joint Account

Entrance Price 97%

P.O.B.1234 JERUSALEM

Popular Savings Scheme

of the Workers Bank Ltd. and Workers Loan and Saving Societies

3 SAVING PLANS AT YOUR CHOICE

Advantages of the Popular Savings Scheme are:

a. An accumulated interest of 6% per annum.

b. The possibility (according to Plan A or B) of transferring to securities linked to the Cost of Living Index or the Dollar.

c. Life Insurance valued at 150% of the final amount saved, without the saver paying any additional amounts.

d. Interest is Income Tax free.

e. The account may be discontinued before the end of the term fixed, but advance notice must be given.

Payments of IL5 to IL80 may be made. The saver may also make an additional yearly payment of a sum equal to the year's total.

How the Popular Savings Scheme works:

SAVINGS PLAN A.

12 consecutive monthly payments of:	Receives 5 years after the savings period	Additional one-time payment	Receives 5 years after the savings period
IL	IL	IL	IL
5	85	60	160
10	185	120	335
50	930	600	1,650

SAVINGS PLAN B.

60 consecutive monthly payments of:	Receives after 5 years	Additional one-time yearly payment (5 years)	Receives after 5 years
IL	IL	IL	IL
5	350	60	710
10	700	120	1,420
50	3,500	600	7,100

SAVINGS PLAN C.

Those saving monthly	Receive after 5 years	Life Insurance without any additional payment in the amount of:
IL	IL	IL
15	1,000	1,500
7.500	500	750

The branches of The Workers Bank Ltd. and the Workers Loan and Saving Societies are at your service.

WORKERS BANK LTD.

and the Audit Union of Credit Cooperative Societies Ltd.